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DUDLEY IN THE "SPOTLIGHT"

SNAPSHOT OF THE PREMIER COMEDIAN OF "SMART SET"

RESULT OF INDUSTRY AND MERIT

An Unusually Shrewd Observer--Has Unlimited Faith in the Future of the Negro Actor--Native of Texas.

Louisville, Ky.—Special.—Mr. Sherman H. Dudley, a comedian par excellence, who has few equals on the stage for originality and conscientious work, was the distinct hit of "The Smart Set," which appeared here last week at the Avenue Theatre in its latest musical skit, "The Black Politician." The entire house was sold out early in the week, and the advanced prices had no deterrent effect upon the crowds which tested the capacity of the place at each of the fourteen performances.

The echoes of the tumultous applause following the fall of the final curtain Thursday afternoon, when it was announced to your correspondent that Mr. Dudley would be pleased to see him in the dressing room. As the star does not leave the theatre between the afternoon and evening "sances," we had ample time for a highly enjoyable interview. Clad in the grotesque habiliments of the wily "Hezekiah Doo," with his expressive eyes sparkling through the burnt-cork makeup of the part, Mr. Dudley here dictates his correspondence to his understudy, and Fidus Achates, Mr. Salem Tutt Whitney, munches his luncheon of fried chicken and angel food and holds quiet converse with his friends. We found Mr. Dudley a modest, unassuming gentleman, genial in temperament and well-versed upon all of the topics of the day. He talks interestingly of the stage, and is willing to descant eloquently upon the merits of his fellow professionals, but is exertmely backward about "tooting his own horn." Although he has been "in the business" only fourteen years or so, and can scarcely be classed among the veterans, Mr. Dudley knows everybody worth knowing, whether performer or manager, black or white, and has a prodigious memory for faces, facts, dates and incidents. He keeps the history of the Negro on the stage at his fingers' ends, and can trace the career of every noted colored actor from the pioneer period of Charles Callander's Original Georgia Minstrels and the Fisk Jubilee Singers, up to the present, without turning a hair. For all of the "old-timers," like Billy Kersands, Sam Lucas, Tom McIntosh, the Hyers Sisters, Hicks and Sawyer, etc., he has a good word to say, and he was lavish in his praise of the profession of today, when bright young men and women of the race are forging to the front by the scores, and making an enviable reputation by virtue of their native talent, willingness to work hard, study closely and to form their ideals from the very best specimens to be found upon the contemporary Caucasion stage. He could speak of but a few, but of the splendid success they are achieving, he based his belief that there was a great future in prospect for the Negro actor who "makes good," and is honorable in his dealings. His analysis of the peculiar mannerisms and qualifications of such "top-notchers" as Ernest Hogan, Williams and Walker, Tom Logan, J. Ed. Green, Tom Brown, Harry Fiddler, R. Henri Strange, Billy McClain, Johnson and Dean, Belle Davis, the Mallory Brothers, Sissieretta Jones, Cole and Johnson, John Rucker, Irving Jones, Aide Overton, Carita Day, Henrietta Vinton Davis and others, was decidedly clever and realistic to the last degree. In pointing out the primary elements that had won for these leaders their high place in the popular esteem, devoid of prejudice, personal bias or desire to unduly flatter, Mr. Dudley showed himself to be a wonderful student of human nature, and an unusually shrewd observer, not only of the methods and characteristics of individuals, but of the traditions and modern tendencies of stagecraft itself. By reason of his ability to detect the strengths and weaknesses of his people, he would prove as great a success as a manager as he has been as a delineator of all-round character parts. This factulty enabled him to take Gus Hill's desk in New York and engage the principals and chorus for "The Black Politician," and take an aggregation, among whom the names of a few stars appear, and lick it into such a shape that it easily takes rank with the best in the land, drawing as many people and giving as creditable show as many companies that carry talent far more widely known.

Like "Pop" Anson, of baseball fame, Mr. Dudley is a great hand to develop "colts" and create stars out of the raw material. To do this is often risky, but it is the test of high-grade managerial capacity, and a man must have supreme confidence in his own powers to attempt it.

* * *

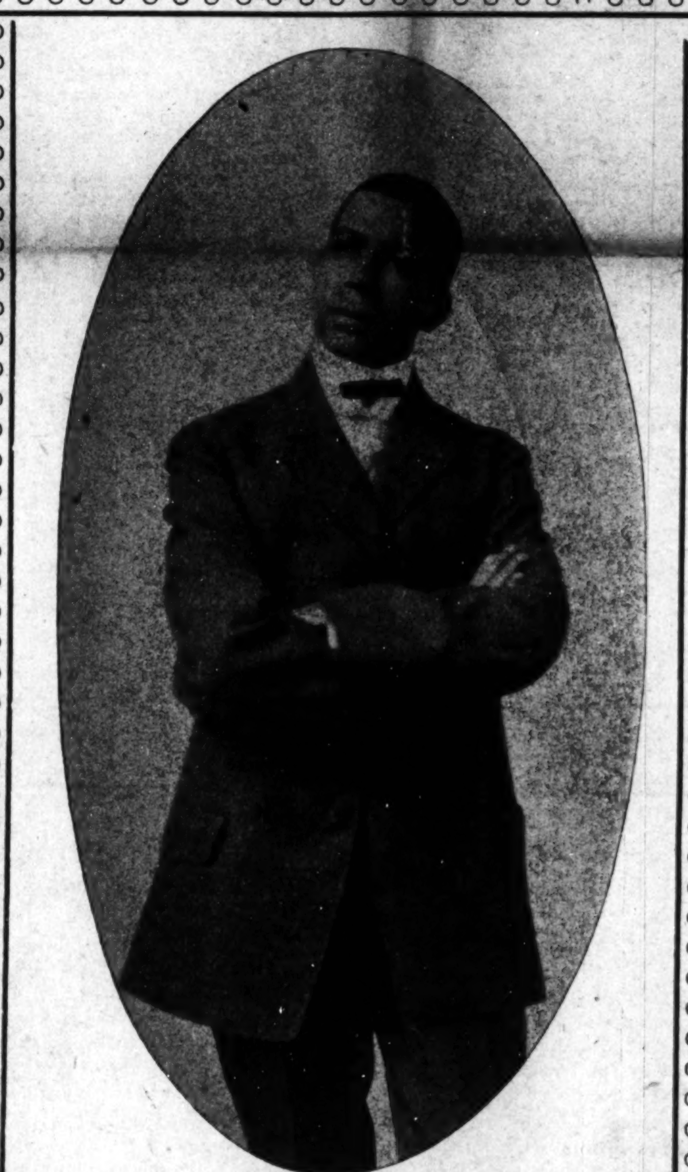
It may not be generally known that Mr. Dudley is a native of Texas, having been born in Dallas, the home of Editor W. E. King. Though scrupulously abstaining from politics, he is an ardent admirer of the late N. Wright Cuney, and of the protege by whom that matchless political giant set such great store—Emmett J. Scott, then a promising young newspaper man, but now right hand man to Dr. Booker . Washington. Mr. Dudley was a jockey once upon a time, but got his start on the stage through P. T. Wright, formerly of Kansas City, whose "Nashville Students" made his name a household word in every nook and cranny of this continent. In fact nearly every young performer who has risen from the ranks has been at some period of his career in the employ of Mr. Wright, and he was the architect that designed the plan by which they built their temple of fame. Mr. Dudley made his earlier reputation as a star with Richards and Pringle's "Georgia Minstrels," working at the outset as a utility man, doing everything his hands found to do, from playing a trap drum in the "monster street parade" to leading comedy stunts "on the end." He has traveled from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf, but has had more "ups" than "downs" to his credit. While working in the West and South, the Eastern managers, constantly on the lookout for new talent, watched his growth, and were favorably impressed with what they read of Mr. Dudley's clean comedy methods and pronounced originality—drollery that amuses without offending the most delicate sensibilities—so it was not surprising that when poor Tom McIntosh, the head of "The Smart Set," suddenly breathed his last at Columbus in the middle of the season, Mr. Dudley was picked out as the best natural comedian available to permanently fill his place and who could safely handle the exacting role created by such a resourceful actor as Ernest Hogan. We hope some time to be able to go into this story with more care as to details; but suffice it to say here that Mr. Dudley has succeeded because he has deserved success—yet he has not by any means reached the limit of his splendid possibilities.

* * *

Mr. Dudley is an enthusiastic believer in the future of the Negro Thespian. He sees with the eye of a prophet a chain of Negro theatres, controlled by a syndicate of Negro managers, duplicating in every city in the country where there is a considerable colored population, the triumph that is being achieved by the New Pekin at Chicago, managed by the enterprising and indefatigable Robert T. Motts. If the managers will only get together and furnish the opportunity, Mr. Dudley is confident that the professionals will be ready to supply "the goods" that draw the people and put the money in the strong box. The white people like pure Negro comedy, up-to-date Negro music and folk lore, so if the entertainment at a Negro house is one of the best quality and good order is maintained, they would give a generous support, and of course the Negroes will be there early and often. Not only would such a chain of theatres prove a veritable gold mine in the South, where the Negro is barred from the decent seats in the white houses, but the venture would not be less welcome nor less successful in the larger cities of the North. What is being done in Chicago could be done in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville and Indianapolis.

What Mr. Dudley says is worthy of serious consideration by the moneyed men of the theatrical world. A vast Negro syndicate, of the Klaw & Erlanger type, controlling bookings of the standard companies and operating a string of desirable playhouses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is not "an iridiscent dream"—it can be worked out into a tangible, productive reality. There are millions in the comparatively undeveloped mine of blackface comedy.

R. W. THOMPSON.



S. H. DUDLEY,
Starring with "The Smart Set" Company.

IMPRESSIONS OF TUSKEGEE

EX-MAYOR SETH LOWE GIVES ACCOUNT OF GREAT SCHOOL

SYSTEM AND ORDER THE MOTTO

How the Machinery at Tuskegee Moves--Railroad Method of Accounting--Some New Plans Descr bed--Worthy of Support'

If there is a man in America who knows what education really is, and how it may best be utilized for the uplift of civilization and for the moral and material development of a people, that man is Dr. Seth Low, formerly president of the famous Columbia College, in many respects the most practical of the institutions of learning of the first grade, and later, mayor of Greater New York. Dr. Low is a experienced man of affairs and a keen observer of the cause and effect of the things that happen day by day.

Dr. Low has long been an ardent believer in industrial education as the primary need of a people in the formative stage of their development, and while applying the finishing touches to thousands of young men and women at Columbia, equipping them most generously with the highest phases of classic lore, he has earnestly, consistenly and persistently held up the advantages and tangible results that industrial training offers to the masses who, in the nature of things, must work with their hands and do things, rather than think things. Early in the career of Booker T. Washington's marvelous bee-hive of industry at Tuskegee, the merits and productive labors of that distinguished institution were brought to the attention of Dr. Low, and when he examined it fully, and weighed it in the scale of his critical judgment, he became at once its friend and ardent champion. His ripe scholar, an eminent educator, an support of the school from the beginning of his interest to the present has been sympatnetic and substantial. He has not only given the institution the benefit of his own time, energy and means but has brought to its aid many other strong and influential factors in the world of thought and action—masters of finance, captains of commerce, and philanthropists whose liberality has been the source of an inspiration and encouragement that that have given their work an impetus that nothing can check.

A few years ago Dr. Low kindly consented to become a member of the Committee on Investment of the Endowment Fund of Tuskegee Institute, and to his sage counsel and unremitting zeal the school is deeply indebted for the very advantageous placing of its interest-bearing surplus and securities, yielding now a goodly percentage of the running expenses of the institution.

Not a little of the credit for enlisting the virile support of Dr. Low is due to that benevolent merchant prince, Mr. Robert G. Ogden, also of New York, whose exemplary life as a business man is made more luminous and exalted because his soul is so imbued with the milk of human kindness that he cheerfully takes time from the pursuit of the almighty dollar to go out upon the highways and byways to help his less fortunate brethren along the upward path.

Dr. Ogden is president of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and when knotty problems of administration besit Dr. Washington to no one does he turn with a readier assurance of a happy solution of his difficulty than to Mr. Ogden, who has come to regard the affairs of Tuskegee and its people with the same tender solicitude that a parent feels for his most promising child. When the race's greatest industrial center needs the good offices of Mr. Ogden or Dr. Low to burn any barriers away the best services of these two specimens of nature's noblest men are at its disposal. Tuskegee is indeed fortunate in having "at court" such potent forces for advancement as Messrs. Ogden and Low have shown themselves to be.

In this connection The Freeman gladly gives space today to present to its thousands of readers a copy of a letter from Mr. Ogden, transmitting to the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute a highly significant communication from Dr. Low, telling of his impressions gleaned from an enjoyable visit to Dr. Washington's wonderful school.

Ex-Mayor Low's Impressions of Tuskegee Institute.

The following letter from ex-Mayor Low to Mr. Ogden is self-explanatory:

New York January 10, 1907.

To the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

It affords me great pleasure to transmit for your information the following copy of a letter received from our associate the Hon. Seth Low in which he gives some impressions, derived from a recent visit, concerning Tuskegee Institute.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT C. OGDEN.

"New York, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1906.

"Robert C. Ogden, Esq., president of the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

"My Dear Sir:

"I avail of my first opportunity to submit to you in writing a brief report of my recent visit to the Institute at Tuskegee. I arrived there late on Sunday evening, December 2nd, and remained there until four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, December 5th. You will perceive, therefore, that my visit was long enough to enable me to see the work of the Institute somewhat thoroughly. I wish to thank Mr. Washington and all his colleagues for the pains they took to make my visit both instructive and interesting.

"Speaking in general terms, I am glad to say that I was even more favorably impressed than I expected to be. The entire institution is pervaded by an air of industry and of self-respect that is very striking. Here the young Negro can see on a commanding scale what his race is capable of doing, and here he is evidently inspired by the subtle influence of his surroundings to work hard and do his best. I found all the buildings, even those which are sometimes neglected, clean, fresh and in good order. The good air, the brightness and the neatness of the school-rooms in particular pleased me very much.

"I did not give much attention to the teaching, as my object was rather to obtain a genral view of the institution, and in particular to acquaint myself with its manner of keeping its accounts. I did however, observe the method used to correlate the work of the industrial departments with the academic in the matter of literary composition. Every other week a student in the shop writes a composition on the work which he is about to do. This composition is criticized from the technical point of view by the instructor in the shop, and from the literary point of view by the English department. The work seemed to be conscientiously done at all points, and the method seemed to me exceedingly good.

"I did not, of course, go into any examination of the treasurer's books, as that is a matter for the auditor; but I did examine very carefully the whole system of accounting. The late Mr. Baldwin organized this side of the work at Tuskegee on a railroad basis. That is to say, the institute, instead of having a treasurer who keeps the books and whose work is audited once a year from the outside, has, besides a treasurer, a permanent auditor's bureau, the office of which is to keep all the accounts. This bureau was placed by Mr. Baldwin under the charge of Mr. Daniel C. Smith, who is entitled, I think, to very great credit for the work which has been done under his direction. Mr. Smith has trained capable young colored men to do all the clerical work, and he himself, being an expert accountant, visits Tuskegee only two or three times a year. I found that the institute has a ledger account with every student, even though he should be there only two weeks; that it has a ledger account with every industrial department, and with every important department of the farm. These accounts are kept with such minuteness as to show for the last few years the cost of every department and the condition of every student's account. There was no question of financial detail which I could ask relating to the past year, the past month, the past week, or the past day, which could not be answered in a moment from the records of the auditor's office. In a word, the system seemed to me ideal and it is carried out with a thoroughness that reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

"The principal receives daily reports from the farm, showing the condition of the herd and the quantity of milk produced, and the like. In addition, there is a committee, consisting of a number of the principal officers and teachers of the school, called a Finance Committee, which meets once a week or as often as necessary. When material is wanted for any of the shops, or in fact for any part of the institute, a requisition is made by the person immediately responsible. This is first checked by the head of the division, and in that form comes before the Finance Committee. The requisition, as received by the Committee on Finance, states in detail what is wanted and the cost or the estimated cost as the case may be. Nothing whatever is bought in any department of the institute until it has been formally passed upon and approved by the Committee on Finance. A certain discretion to deal with emergencies is exercised by the principal; but this is the rule.

"In addition there is a Committee on the Reduction of Expenses, which hereafter is to prepare the annual budget to be submitted to the trustees.

"The immediate object of my visit was to confer with Mr. Washington and Mr. Hare on the revision of the by-laws. I am happy to report the unanimous decision of the committee, which is made up of these gentlemen and myself, to submit to the next meeting of the trustees a revision of the by-laws based upon a somewhat radical reconstruction of the relation of the trustees to the work of the institute. The new by-laws will provide for a Finance Committee to have the oversight of the work now done by the Investment Committee, and also of the current finances of the institute, which at present lie outside of the control of any committee.

"The proposed by-laws will also provide for an Education Committee, which will pass upon the annual budget before its submission to the trustees' Committee on Finance and to the trustees. They will also provide for a Committee on Buildings and Grounds, who will have charge of the buildings and grounds of the institute and of all future construction work. When I use the expression 'have charge of,' I use it in the legislative sense. The executive officers of the school will, of course, be charged, as heretofore, with the duty of carrying out the plans agreed upon.

"As the board can meet only occasionally, the Executive Committee

(Continued on Page Four.)

ROOSEVELT AND FORAKER

PRESIDENT AND SENATOR CLASH AT GRIDIRON DINNER

DEBATE ON BROWNSVILLE AFFRAY

President Slurs Colored Americans in Saying "All Coons Look Alike to Me"--Senator Says "All Persons Look Alike to Me."

All Washington is a-gog with the revelations and accounts of what is considered one of the greatest debates bound to become historic, which ever took place in the city. Never before (and perhaps never again will it happen), has a debate taken place between the President of the country and a United States Senator, each facing the other before a select audience composed of the biggest men of the nation who are annually the guests of the Gridiron Club. The speeches of the Gridion Club, delivered at these annual functions are never reported—yet so unusual was this scene—so remarkable a contest and so badly worsted was the President that accounts have leaked out and been published in the Washington Post, Star, Pittsburg Dispatch and other papers which were not pledged to secrecy, all accounts, including those persons to whom your correspondent have talked with who were at the dinner agreeing that Senator Foraker in eloquent terms, amid great applause, gave the President a severe drubbing, challenging him to give one reason which would stand, justifying his course—and on taking his seat the guests applauded so tremenduously that it was a long time before the President, standing to reply with uplifted hands and gritted teeth, could be heard.

President Roosevelt being called upon, violated what all have considered the best of Gridiron Hospitality by attacking one of its guests—and at once launched into a defense of his policy in the Brownsville affray in discharging 167 colored soldiers from the army without a trial or hearing—he said that he had the power—he exercised it, and that the discussion which was going on in the Senate, was and is purely academic. It could not and would not have any substantial results, and that some Senators were influenced by selfish motives of desiring the support of the colored voters. "But," said he, "all coons look alike to me." He asserted that he believed that there should be one law for the rich and poor—both alike. Upon taking his seat, all eyes were turned upon the Senator from Ohio. Upon being called upon, Senator Foraker hurled his eloquence directly at the President. He said the President would discover that the Brownsville discussion was not purely academic—that it had a significance that would be realized and a result that would be accorded. He, the Senator, intended to express his opinion on the floor of the Senate, ignoring dictation from whatever source. Said one of the guests of the evening in the Washington Post:

"Mr. Blythe, the toastmaster, called on Senator Foraker for a reply, for he evidently felt that, since there were many Senators present and the Senator from Ohio personally had been the taget for some of Mr. Roosevelt's shafts, it was the appropriate thing to call on him.

"The Senator boldly accepted the President's challenge. Personally, I believe he would not have selected such a time or place for an encounter with the President, but as he had been attacked, he had a right to defend himself. I have heard Mr. Foraker in the Senate on many occasions, but I never have seen him appear to a better advantage than he did on Saturday night. He was truly eloquent, and gave the President the plainest talk he has plobably ever listened to. I did not look at his hands, but I think he had on one-ounce gloves. His blows were hard, and landed with great force. To the Ohio Senator, the President of the United States looked the same as any other individual. In a word, the President was only a citizen.

LECTURED THE PRESIDENT.

He first told Mr. Roosevelt that he would discover by the time the Senate concluded its investigation of the Brownsville case that the discussion in the Senate had been more than academic, and ventured to predict that the results would prove it. Then he read the President a lecture, which those who heard it will never forget. It was one of the most complete and effective excoriations I ever heard. Possibly the sting of the President's remarks was intensified by the knowledge that the friends of the administration in Ohio are trying to destroy him politically, although that is merely surmise on my part. Apparently he was inspired only with indignation. He declared with great effect that his oath of office was as sacred to him as was the President's to him, and no preachments from the White House were essential to the proper performance of his duty as a Senator. He gradually worked up to a splendid climax, declaring with arms outstretched towards the President:

"No one in this country ever loved the President more than I did. No one ever fought harded for him, or more loyally. That was when he was in the right. But wrong, I have opposed him, and shall always do so.

"That is the way I see my duty to my conscience, my constituents, and my country, and I am glad I am able to say this in the presence of our distinguished Chief Magistrate. The people of my own State know I do my duty as I see it, and they know, as I myself have told them, that they can retire me if they believe I have a misconception of it." Senator Foraker, at his best, in ringing tones reviewed the Brownsville episode—and his deductions that the final record of the case would be rightly adjudged was in a vein of withering rebuke and in his reference to the case of Sergeant Mingo Sanders, twenty-six years in the U. S. Army, services faithful and efficient, his record one of such valor that he had received medals of honor—with not an army officer present believing him guilty—yet he was discharged "without honor" by the President, denied the protection of a hearing, a trial or due process of law, he was dramatically eloquent. The President and I agree as to the theory of the law, but differ as to its application. "Not all coons look alike to me," said he, "but all persons look alike to me" and as the Senator concluded his eloquent peoration with a wave of his hand towards the President, the applause was loud—some of the guests rising and cheering; twice the President attempted to still the applause—but the hand clapping continued to the embarrassment of the President and part of his reply was drowned in the noise of the applause before he could command attention. Sensational was this encounter—and to add spice, the guests were unusually large and interesting, including Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Canon, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. W. Rogers, Secretaries Root, Taft, Straus, Wilson, and a score of Senators and Representatives. That the dinner broke up before the last three courses were served and with five speakers yet to be heard from, so anxious were the diners to congratulate Senator Foraker, who was surrounded by a levee, while the President withdrew with a few friends.

NEGRO RACE CONFERENCE

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SPEAKS TO LARGE AUDIENCE.

Columbia, N. C., January 26.—A race conference for the study of racial conditions in South Carolina, and with the idea and hope of bridging the breach which in some quarters of the State is existing between the races, was held here this week, January 23, 24 and 25. A great number of important men attended and made addresses. The very flower and fruit of Negro manhood and womanhood came together in the meetings and dispassionately discussed conditions. They were in every way helped by the cordial co-operation of Captain Wm. E. Gonzales, the editor of the Columbia State, who has been a consistent friend of the Negro people of South Carolina and the South. Along with the race conference, and as features thereof, a farmers' conference was held, presided over by Cyrus Camfield of the Schofield School, Aiken, S. C., and a special conference of the Negro business men of the State, presided over by R. J. Palmer, of Columbia. The opera house was secured for the evening of Thursday, January 24, as great numbers of whites wished to attend the special session which was to be addressed by Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute. Two thousand people, the Columbia State publishes, were turned away from the theatre. The seating capacity was taxed to overflowing. The crowd which overtaxed the capacity of the opera house and which clamored about the doors so as to hear the great Negro leader was larger than that which has attended the presence of any person in this State in recent years to speak. Dr. Washington's address has done incalculable good. It was published entire in the leading papers of Columbia as well as other important publications of the State. It was listended to by many members of the legislature who were in attendance upon the session now being held. The influence of his coming will be felt in this State for many and many a year. He spoke with his old time vigor, making an impassioned appeal for his people along all those lines which have to do with the fundamental progress of a race.

Some of those who have been present are: Bishop J. C. Caldwell, of Pennsylvania; Bishop George W. Clinton, of North Carolina; Rev. Richard Carroll, president of the Conference; Dr. J. L. Dart, of Charleston; Dr. W. B. Johnson, of Allen University, and many others of like importance.

Dr. Washington's coming opened the Columbia theatre to the Negro people, as it had never been opened before to us.

In addition to the address at the theatre, he also spoke to the students of Benedict College and Allen University who came together in a joint meeting in the auditorium of Benedict College at four o'clock on Thursdey.

The way that the Negroes of South Carolina tendered Dr. Washington ovations everywhere he appeared and such as no Negro leader has enjoyed, made it evident that he has the confidence and the good will of the great masses of the people of this State, who respect and honor him.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Boston, Mass.—Special.—Prof. Philip B. Marcon, who resigned his position because of a suit for $25,000 in breach of promise brought against him by Miss Alice Manly, a pretty colored woman, was assistant professor of romance languages at Harvard. Prof. Marcon is wealthy and Miss Manly lives in a lavishly furnished house in Cambridge. The defendant is sixty years old and a Frenchman by birth. He graduated from Harvard in 1876. From then until 1882 he studied languages in Europe, becoming instructor at Harvard in 1889 and assistant professor of romance languages in 1897. He has engaged counsel.

SOME CURRENT EVENT

The word is being passed around that Gen. Keifer's bill to reduce the Congressional representation of states that disfranchise the Negro is dead. For years Mr. Crumpacker tried to secure legislation along that line, but got the coldest kind of comfort, and was compelled to abandon the project as a failure. At the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Gen. Keifer took up the campaign where Mr. Crumpacker left off. He was able to stir up things somewhat in New England and New York and Pennsylvania, and for a time he was confident of getting the party leaders to assist him in bringing the matter to a focus. Harry New was able to force a plank into the national platform for 1904 calling for the reduction, but it was understood to be just a measure of expediency for campaign purposes only, and after the election of Roosevelt, the issue died out and could not be resuscitated. It has been ignored by the Fifty-ninth Congress, and the Sixtieth will not feel bound by it. Gen. Keifer has been trying to get a caucus together, but the members of the G. O. P. fight shy of it, and in all probability it will soon be sleeping in the same pigeon hole where the Crumpacker bill rests the rest of oblivion. The truth of the matter is, the influential Negroes of the country are not pushing for reduction of representation, much as they regret to see a big delegation of Democrats in Congress on the strength of their suppressed vote; but it is not penalties they want enforced, half so much as it is the right of suffrage guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment. The South might accept reduced representation to get the Negro out of politics for good and all. The Negro objects to being sold out at that price. We believe the fifteenth amendment can be revitalized if President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, Acting Chairman New and the Republican magnates get behind such a movement and push it for all ti is worth. In any event, the Negro can not afford to stand with those who declare the Constitution to be a failure, and confess that the Republic can not compel obedience to its own organic law. Crumpacker and Keifer, at the present stage of the game, have failed, but their good intentions will not be lost sight of by the race, although the opinion may be somewhat general that they took hold of the wrong end of the poker.

The first thing that ought to be orderd by Congress is a rigid investigation into the suffrage laws and election methods in vogue in the Southern States. This would lead to disclosures of the outrages and inconsistencies by which Democratic majorities are returned from that section that would make it easy to have the most vicious of the laws declared unconstitutional, and many of the nefarious practices of the Tillmans, Vardamans, and their ilk broken up. An out and out force bill may be impossible in this generation, but should the light be turned on good and strong, the eyes of the honest people of the land would be so thoroughly opened that something would have to be done to remedy the rotten conditions that such an investigation would show to be prevalent in the South. Much sympathy has been aroused for the South among a certain class of sentimental Northerners by the special plea that Negro suffrage and a decent recognition of the civic right of the black man would mean "Negro domination," and that intelligence would be overridden by ignorance, and that virtue would be subjugated by a corrupt Negro majority, etc. This is all rot, and the Southern leaders know it. The conservative, thinking Negro of the South is as deeply interested as any other class in preserving order and perpetuating the rule of the thrifty, progressive and educated factors of the body politic, and this element is not only willing to accept a qualified intelligence and property, but invite suffrage, limited to the passage of the enactment of a law that will place a premium upon those desirable indications of worthy citizenship. The Negro is willing to take his chances with a law that will shut out the illiterate and shiftless, leaving the ballot as the natural heritage of those of both races who have the material welfare of the State and nation at heart; he is satisfied to risk any restriction the majority may impose upon the ballot, provided, of course, the restriction operates alike on both white and black. Surely, this is a fair proposition, and it ought to be given the consideration it deserves. If the South wishes to act in good faith by tis black citizens, all the sections—or a non-partisan Freedmen's Inquiry Commission, composed of private citizens of the nation at large—as has been already suggested, instructed to investigate and report fully on Southern conditions, would be the first step in the work of reform, for we must have the facts before a remedy can logically be devised. Give us the investigation—and the rest can be safely left to the future. It is patent to those who see with their eyes that the South can not be trusted to solve the race problem "in its own way" where the civil and political rights of black people are at stake. The typical bourbon has come to regard the Negro not as fit material for citizens; to them his rightful status is that of a subject. A national problem as large as that of the races in this country can only be handled satisfactorily and permanently adjusted by the American nation, inspired by the national honor and guided by the national conscience. This is putting the matter plainly—but this is the time for plain speech—if there ever was such a time.

In our last letter we had something to say touching the status of the Negro in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Through a remarkable coincidence, the same subject moved quite a number of others to write the same subject, the inspiration in most cases being the article published in a recent issue of The Churchman, in which the dependent attitude of the colored Episcopalians was discussed in rather plain language. The Churchman said nothing new, but the facts presented have been given a new and stronger force by reason of the growth of the spirit of independence among the colored people of the Episcopal Church. The same spirit was manifested at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when the almost angry demands of the colored contingent wrung from that body the election of a missionary bishop to Africa, and a high-salaried secretary of the educational department, and the same leaven is working among the colored annex of the Presbyterian Church, since the fuss over the consolidation of the Northern and Southern wings of that denomination. At the outset, the white Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians fostered their dependent missions largely as the parent fosters and encourages the child. Now that these bodies are reaching the full stature of manhood, and insisting upon the prerogatives of the adult, their further sway in the parental household in a subordinate relation is becoming embarrassing to both guardian and ward. Concessions are constantly being made, for the sake of harmony but the increased demands of the offspring, coupled with an increased resisting force on the part of the great church bodies, is leading to a parting of the ways, which is inevitable some time, if not in the immediate future At present, of course, there are many things to be considered, not the least of which are the status of the property carried in the name of these subordinate organizations, the conduct of the schools fostered by them, and how to develop a plan of separation that will not alienate the sympathetic feelings that should characterize Christian brethren of similar faiths. These are problems that must be met soon —if not now.

THE GREAT NEGRO SYNDICATE

Forming a Capital of $7,000,000—Is the Greatest of all Negro Movements— Ever Negro in America Ought to Take at Least One Dollar's Worth of Stock In It At Once Without Delay.

The Royal Trust Company, with its headquarters at 2111 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., is the greatest Negro Syndicate ever formed in the history of the world for the uniting and uplifting of the poor classes of members of the whole Negro race of America. It, without question, is the fairest of all the devices ever created for the deliverence of any and all the dependent and helpless members of the Negro race. The founders of the great company has made room for over seven hundred thousand (700,000) of the worthy young men and young women of the Negro race to be united together in the management and the business of the company, and the company has made it possible for the very poorest and weakest members of the race everywhere to take stock in the company. Just think of it! Stock is being sold now in bonds all over America at twenty-five (25) cents for each bond or share. Bonds containing four shares are now sold for only one dollar ($1.00) and the company, in order to keep from having to write and explain the particulars in writing, has published a book it sells for 20 cents per copy. These books make known all particulars and qualifies the leaders of it for representing the company. Any one who buys one bond or one book re at liberty to sell stock or bonds, or act as a solicitor for the total fund for the company for a term of five or ten years. The company offers great rewards for rustworthy agents, and it guarantees satisfacton to every member of the race that buys a book or a bond, or their money wil be refunded. Great God every Negro ought to buy at least $1.00 worth of the bonds and become a member of the great Royal Trust Company syndicate immediately without delay. And see the great advantage men and women have who become faithful stockholders or bond buyers in the great company. By the Negro people and uniting in the Ryal Trust Company and helping the founders of the company unanimously to carry out its plans, the way it is going now, the company can easily gather for its stockholders and bond buyers over $422,600,000 every five years for the next fifty years to come. The company has no equal in splender, and it aims to draw in over 100,000 members into it by April 1, 1907, as after that date it will form a chain of managers and rulers throughout every State and Territory in America and form a dictorial college o training at the head of it that will be glorious! Reader, take my advice. If you want to do something that you will be proud of yourself you send in to-day and take a dollar's worth of bonds orstock They increase in value every day for five years. Address

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.,
2111 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa

P. S.—Every member of the Negro race that buys at least $1.00 worth of bond before February 1, 1907, they will get double value for their swiftness in taking stock in the Great Syndicate Royal Trus Bonds.

Seldom Wear Out

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain—not only once, but as many times as it is necessary to take them. Many persons who suffer from chronic ailments find in them a source of great relief from the suffering which they would otherwise be compelled to endure. Their soothing influence upon the nerves strengthen rather than weaken them. For this reason they seldom lose their effectiveness.

"I am 62 years old and have suffered for 42 years from nervous troubles, rheumatism and neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, and pain around the heart. The Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills have been a blessing to me. I don't know what I should do without them, and they are the only remedy I have ever used that either did not wear out in less time than I have been using them, or else the injurious results were such that I would be obliged to cease their use."

MRS. S. C. ROBINSON,
27 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

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We loan money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewel of value

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209 Massachusetts Ave.
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'A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed."

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Face Bleach,
Warranted Harmless and Guaranteed to give satisfaction.
$1.00 Per Bottle $1.00
Trial Size 50c.
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25c per box.
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Address 157 Euclid Ave.,
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Send Your Next Bundle to the
Hoosier Laundry
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The Place where Linens last
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Five Cents Per Pound

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ENGRAVING
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The preacher of peace promoteth prosperity.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

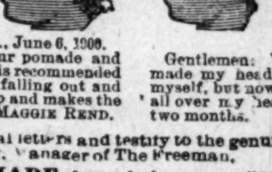
Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every c... Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.



Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1900.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months. IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
E. C. KNOX, Manager of The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight,** as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless,** it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's,** as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.
Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
Charles Ford, Prest

VICTOR
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MACHINES.

The Victor is so perfect it is often mistaken for the human voice. It is proving a never failing source of DELIGHT to Thousands.

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I WANT a reliable lady or gentleman to act as my representative, and take order, deliver and collect for my High Grade Toilet preparations, Housholds remdies etc., in every town and city in the U. S. The work is pleasant and profitable and any person willing to work and folow my instructions can earn from $1,50, to $3.50 per day. My goods are the fastest sellers on the market, as every article I manufacture is of such superior quality and so reasonable in price that all can afford to buy and agents will find themselves in a well established business before they realize it. It will not cost you one cent to engage in my work I will furnish you advertising matter for free distribution, and fill all your orders on 30 days time, and will take back all goods not sold, all at my expense, besides I willgive you an opportunity to win one or more of the 43 GASH PRIZES, the first prize being $60.00. Remember, I make this advertising offer to honest men and women who are alertand ready to grasp a real good thing. Curiosity seekers, triflers and others not meaning business not wanted. I mean business and will send contract and full information to any person meaning buniness. Write me to-day; to-morrow may be too late.

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FLAT PIECES IRONED.

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Have You Heard of Prof. HARE'S Crescolian Hair Grower

FREE We will send it FREE

To any one who will write to us—a postal will do—we will send a full size box of **Prof. Hare's Crescolian Hair Grower.**

The new non-failing, inimitable, and most meritorious medium for promoting healthy hair growth. Test it, and you will, after only a few applications, be fully convinced of its superiority over all other hair tonics. This is a fair, open and honest offer. If you want a beautiful and luxurious head of long, soft, flowing hair, send your name and address at once to

THE REGAL REMEDY CO., No. 9 N. 13th St., Richmond, Va.

Don't fool with your face. Insist on Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet "How to Shave."

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50,000 BOOKS FREE By Mail treating on all the

DISEASES PECULIAR TO MAN.

THIS BOOK contains many illustrations and is a storehouse of knowledge for both old and young who are suffering from **excesses**, lost vitality, nervous dissorders, **blood poison**, stomach, kidney and bladder diseases. It explains how you can successfully cure yourself at home.

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO.
40 Dearborn St., A-8. Chicago. Ill.

THE MAGIC SHAMPO HAIR DRIER

After a shampoo the hair can be DRIED and STRAIGHTENED with the Shampoo Drier. It is the only device which will straighten curly hair without injury to the hair or scalp. It will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance. The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb. For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted

"Sirs:- The Shampoo Drier is used in my parlors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cozart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Magic Shampoo Drier Mfg. Co.
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Wm. Billingsley,
Florist

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Old Phone, Main 3712
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201 N. Illinois St.,
Indianapolis.

The United States Senate is full of superlative characters. New York has the most useless, Indiana has the most eloquent. Montana the richest, Alabama the oldest, Kentucky is to have the youngest and South Carolina will continue to have the "orneryest" of the senatorial outfit.

In addition to other petitions noted, taking ground against the President's order discharging Companies B, C and D, of the 25th infantry, protests on behalf of mass meetings held by colored citizens of Boston, have been presented to Congress by Representatives Acheson and Graham, of Pennsylvania; Esch, of Wisconsin, and Lindsay, of New York.

FACTS FORM THE FALLS CITY

GRAND BENEFIT PLANNED FOR SUFFERERS BY THE FLOOD

ATTORNEY S. LAING WILLIAMS

Exploits the Black Diamond Development Company--Fortunes Promised in Gas and Oil--Notes By the Way.

Staff Correspondence.

Louisville, Ky.—Special.—The terrible flood occasioned by the rise of the Ohio River has caused untold suffering among tre poorer classes of our people. Thousands have lost their all, and are in destitute circumstances. Five thousand dollars was appropriated by the city for the relief of the washed-out populace, but it is said that the Negroes, for some reason or another, failed to receive one penny of this fund. The philanthropically inclined colored citizens, impelled to do something for their unfortunate kindred, have planned to give an entertainment next Friday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the proceeds will go for the benefit of the flood sufferers, and it is hoped that they will in this way be afforded sufficient assistance to tide them over until further steps can be taken. Mr. Cary B. Lewis, who has charge of the management of the affir, announces that Prof. W. Pratt Annis, of Central High School; Misses Margarette Sutton and Nannie May Steward, and Messrs. James Adams, Bennie Smith and William Grimes, together with others from the junior and senior classes of the high school, will take part in the first part of the program. The second part will be humorous, and Messrs. Leonard Haley, Hundley Goodall, A. B. McAfee, Bristow Neal, Will Harris, Bud Lively and Will Mitchell will be the funmakers. Miss Georgia Barclay, an accomplished vocalist, of Lexington, has been engaged as a special attraction. A temporary stage will be erected for the entertainment and ample seating arrangements will be made. The Enter Nous Club girls will serve as ushers, and it is expected that society will turn out en masse. Every charitably disposed citizen will be asked to buy a ticket. Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, of the Foreign Baptist Missionary Board, has consented to act as secretary and treasurer of the funds.

Attorney S. Laing Williams, of Chicago, secretary of the Black Diamond Development Company, spent a few days here this week in the interests of his enterprise, and met a number of our capitalists and public spirited business men, who visited him at the headquarters of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Board, in response to invitations sent out by Dr. L. G. Jordan, whose guest Mr. Williams was. The eminent Chicagoan explained the operations of the corporation, which, from its prospectus, appears to be one of the most ambitious commercial ventures in which the Negro has yet embarked. The company is dealing in gas and oil, and fortunes are promised to those lucky enough to get in on the ground floor. Mr. Williams' mission here was to dispose of 22,000 shares of stock, as the corporation is anxious to raise about $6,000 at once for the purpose of enlarging the area of the plant and increasing its output of oil and gas. Shares that are expected to be worth their par value—$1.00—within a short time, were offered by Mr. Williams and Dr. Jordan at twenty cents per share. White investors have offered to take up 60,000 shares of the stock, but the company prefers to have the stock kept in the hands of the race, and have refused advantageous overtures from whites who know a good thing when they see it.

The Black Diamond Development company was orgahized in October, 1905, under the laws of Arizona, with a capital stock of 500,000 shares, with a par value of $1.00 per share. The operations are carried on in Neosho county, Kansas, six miles southeast of Chanute, where the company has an eighty-acre tract of land under lease. This tract is entirely surrounded by good producers. It has now five large gas wells all complete and their product ready for the market. They have an estimated capacity of more than 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Contracts are in hand for the sale of the entire output of these wells at prices that will insure handsome dividends on the investment. So bright are the company's prospects that arrangements have been made to secure 550 additional acres in the immediate vicinity and will drill twenty-five more wells on these new holdings. Mr. Williams is one of Chicago's most highly regarded members of the bar, is registrar of the National Negro Business League, and was very favorably mentioned in connection with the appointment of Registrar of the United States Treasury.

BY THE WAY.

An Episcopal mission for the East End is among the latest movements on foot in religious circles.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson and family are now cozily domiciled at 920 Tenth street, where they will be glad to receive their friends.

Mr. Will Able, the popular baritone, has gone to Chicago to accept a special engagement with the admirable stock company of the Pekin Theatre. Will will "make good."

The Teachers' Institute meets today at the Central High School. The program for the occasion will be presented under the direction of Prof. J. S. Cotter, principal of the Eighth Street School.

The skating rink fever is on the decline and it is apparent that the days of the Douglass Rink are numbered. The mania has never had a strong hold upon the really "smart set." 'Tis well.

Mr. Leonard Haley, the well-known young man of our city. is now attached to the staff of the president of the Illinois Central Railroad. He will take in the Mardi Gras at New Orleans with his distinguished chief. Leads."

The dismal-looking, ragged and jagged plastered front of Quinn Chapel—Methodism's leading congregation here—is still unrepaired, despite the widespread criticism the neglect evokes. Is not a hint to the wise sufficient?

A local Afro-American Council is to be organized shortly, to co-operate with the national body. Corresponding Secretary L. G. Jordan has the minutes of the New York meeting now in hand, and they will be issued from the Dispatch press as soon as possible.

The trustees of Calvary Baptist Cnurch have received $5,007.08 during the year closing December 31, and disbursed $4,758.49, leaving a cash balance of $248.59 in the bank. Dr. C. H. Parrish, the pastor, deserves the lion's share of this fine bit of financiering.

The campaign of the Y. M. C. A. for two hundred members has been extended to February 6. A solid gold badge will be presented to the person bringing in the largest number of members. Secretary C. H. Bullock is proving to be the right man for the work of rehabilitating this very necessary organization.

Drs. W. T. Merchant, R. B. Scott and E. D. Whedbee have fitted up a finely appointed suite of offices at 719 West Walnut street, and their joint practice shows decided improvement. The people like to patronize live men, who know the value of giving them the best service and under the most pleasing auspices.

"The Black Politician" company (The Smart Set) was enjoyably entertained on Tuesday evening of last week by the management of the Pekin Cafe. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley and the principals were present, and local talent rendered a well-selected program. Mrs. Dudley was fetchingly gowned, and did the honors in her own inimitable and gracious style.

The tuneful operetta, "Bonnie Bell," under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. Washington and Mrs. Clara B. Woods, of New Albany, attracted a large audience Monday evening at Fifteenth Street A. M. E. Zion Church, and the rendition of the parts by the children was far above the average seen at amateur performances. The proceeds went for the benefit of the Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria. An early repetition at another local church is announced.

Preparations are being made by the United Brothers of Friendship to begin the erection of a $46,000 hall and lodge building in this city. The members of the order are anxious to have a modern structure in which space will be allowed for the lodge sessions, for the headquarters of the Endowment Department of the State and also for a department store, a banking department, a newspaper, and for various industries which can not find suitable locations in buildings owned by the whites.

Mrs. M. E. Washington, one of the race's most widely known workers, prominent alike in the A. M. E. Zion Church, the Good Samaritans, Eastern Star and Household of Ruth, is generally conceded to be the choice of the West and South for the presidency of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Zion convention, now held by Mrs. K. P. Hood, of North Carolina, who will retire next year on account of the continued illness of her husband, Bishop J. W. Hood.

The first issue of "The Antler," the national organ of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, met with a very warm reception at the hands of the people, and Manager Joseph M. Frye is the recipient of the heartiest congratulations upon the neatness and enterprising character of his new venture. Mr. Frye has associated with himself some of the best newspaper writers in the country, and will make the paper felt throughout the country, as well as in the territory covered by the Falls Cities.

Several of the close friends of Mr. Tom Logan, Louisville's premier comedian, now with the "Rufus Rastus" company, en route, were the recipients last week of a set of handsomely executed portraits of himself in natural pose and in character. The photos are the work of the Battey & Warren firm, New York, acknowledged to be the finest artists in this line of whom the race can boast in the entire country. Mr. Logan will be here with the Ernest Hogan show late in the spring. His friends "won't do a thing to him."

Dr. J. A. Houser, secretary of the Board of Control and a prominent member of the faculty of the Louisville National Medical College and Citizens' National Hospital, is to be actively in charge of a number of radical improvements in the curriculum, facilities and increase in capitalization of the two highly useful institutions. It is understood that the shares held by the late Dr. W. O. Vance are on the market, and they would make a profitable investment for any person interested in medical instruction and hospital work.

The Falls City Realty Company is selling stock rapidly and has recently purchased several desirable pieces of property, which it will dispose of on easy terms to colored people who wish to secure homes. The officers of the corporation are: D. L. Knight, president; Rochelle T. Smith, secretary; A. E. Meyzeek, vice president; Thomas Cole, treasurer. On the Board of Directors, in addition to these are such substantial men as W. W. Spradling, Dr. N. S. Fuller, T. S. Lusby, J. E. Simpson, David Steward, and S. W. Jordan.

Miss Jennie Pearl, the delightful ingenue comedienne, who appeared to such excellent advantage last week with "The Smart Set," was the recipient of many high compliments at the hands of the people who know merit when it comes in such an irresistible form. Miss Pearl has a resonant voice, well adapted to stage singing, a pretty face, a shapely figure, a charming manner, free from affectation and vanity, and dresses exquisitely on and off the boards. In all that goes to make a finished artist Miss Pearl is the logical successor to Marion Henry Smart in musical comedy.

The new hall of the Frontenac Club has caught the popular fancy and is being largely patronized. The best of order is being maintained, which is the final test of the success of any pleasure resort. The hall is 50 by 140 feet, with a hard maple floor, and is the best auditorium in the city for social functions. Other improvements, suggested by experience, will be made shortly. The electric lighting plant is flawless, and it is to the credit of the race that all the work of wiring and installing the system was done by an enterprising young colored electrician, Mr. Peter Walker, who is also an officer of the Frontenac Club.

AR-UU-TEE.

HANS ON THE BLACK SOLDIERS.

Say, Meester President Roosevelt,
Vas dit Von Purdy get
In dot Southern Texas town
About dose soldiers yet.

One time you vas der square deal man,
Und make se fine dot speach,
Meine frau die Katherena say,
Hans, dot man is er peach.

Mein varter for his country fell,
His gun und one good name
Vas all die fortune dot he left
To kinder und to fame.

Und I at Sedan spill mein bloot
So freely like er sprink;
I starve und sleep upon mein arms,
But dot vas leetle dink.

I naturalize so soon I come,
Dot great big ocean over:
Und ven I leetle English speak
I dink dis is der clover.

But ven you tread upon so hard,
Poor soldiers such as I,
I take again die wooden shoes,
Und told dis land good-bye.

—HANS.

SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Marion Citizens Ask for a Separation of Schools.

Marion, Ind., Jan. 26.—Marion colored people are asking a separate school system. Leaders among them have canvassed the situation and report that they are favorable to the colored population in going to themselves in school matters.

Two members of the city school board who have been interview express themselves as favorable to the proposition. They say that when the schools are once established it will cost no more to maintain the separate schools for white and colored children than by the present method.

Marion has a population of from 1,200 to 1,500 colored people, including adults and children. It is estimated that three buildings of two or more rooms each would be needed in as many parts of the city to accommodate the colored school children. The buildings would be placed in the centers of colored population.

Those interested in the movement point to success of maintaining separate schools elsewhere in the State. The colored people say the separate schools would have a better effect on the boys and girls of their race than the present method. It is stated that it is now very difficult to get a colored pupil to advance past the grammar school work. It is asserted that they are timid about associating with the white children. If it is decided to maintain separate schools for the colored children, their parents will ask that colored teachers be provided, and a number in Grant county are qualified to teach, having already obtained the required license.

If you want a neat hair cut and shave, patronize G. S. Baker, 611 9th Street. Everything strictly new. Do not fail to call for a copy of The Freeman, which is on sale each week. Louisville, Ky.

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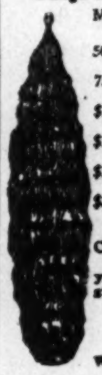
Bangs and Wigs of Every Description



Most Complete Line of Hair Goods in this Country for Colored People.
50c buys a single braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
75c buys a double braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
$1.00 buys a Creole Switch, 16 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.25 buys a Creole Switch, 20 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.75 buys a Creole Switch, 22 inches long, Black or Brown.
$3.50 buys a Natural, Wavy, Handmade Switch like cut.
Send sample of hair when ordering Creole Switches.
Send money with order and get your goods by return mail. Send stamp for catalogue.

T. W. TAYLOR,
Howell, Mich.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1907

The "Door of Hope" Re-opens.

The proposed appointment of Mr. Ralph W. Tyler as Collector of Customs for the port of Cincinnati, will give pleasure to every right-thinking colored man and woman in the country. Mr. Tyler is a gentleman, clean-handed and capable. He has had much experience in a business way, and his intensely practical training will serve him in good stead in the office of Collector. The recognition is a tribute to merit, and though a concession, perhaps, to the colored citizenry of the State and nation, it is to the credit of President Roosevelt that he has selected the very best colored man available. It is hoped that there will be no factional divisions touching Mr. Tyler's appointment, and that the rumor of an opposing colored candidate is without foundation. It will not prove beneficial to the race to confuse an otherwise clear situation by injecting the element of personal ambition, at the expense of party harmony and the President's peace of mind. This is one instance where we can afford to stand as a unit in approval of the President's choice.

We place no credence in the report set afloat by the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt that the selection of a colored man for this important place is meant as a piece of spite work—as a slap at Senator Foraker, to get even with him for his attitude on the matter of reinstating the discharged soldiers of the 25th Infantry. We do not believe the President is the kind of man who will descend to "peanut politics," or lend himself to such an unworthy scheme. We prefer to take the view that the President wishes to make some amends for the hasty dismissal of the soldier boys, and is seizing the first convenient opportunity to confer upon the race a post of dignity and honor to indicate that he is above the petty color-prejudice for which he has been so bitterly denounced of late. That the position should happen to be located in Senator Foraker's bailiwick is not surprising when we consider that Ohio has always contained an unusually large amount of colored men prominent in politics and worthy of official recognition. The "door of hope" is evidently reopening, and we are glad that it is opening in the North, as well as in the South. The Tyler appointment is a fit companion-piece to that of Mr. Charles Anderson. We congratulate Mr. Tyler upon his new-found honor, and bespeak for him a most successful administration.

Lynching Prisoner Is Contempt Of Court.

It must not be forgotten by our citizens—laymen as well as lawyers—that the decision handed down in the Ed Johnson lynching case, which came up from Chattanooga, Tenn., settles a very significant question of illegal procedure, introducing a new factor into the entire lynching question. The finding was, in a nutshell, that the lynching of a prisoner while his case is pending, is contempt of court and punishable as such. The Johnson case, immediately under consideration, affected the Federal Supreme Court, but the decision is applicable to any court from whose protection a prisoner is taken and lynched. It was further held that the members of the mob that killed the prisoner and the sheriff who failed to protect him were alike guilty of contempt of court. If a man interferes with the decree of a court respecting a civil process, he is certainly in contempt. Had the mob, instead of lynching the prisoner, had set him free, the proceeding would have been contempt just the same. The offense was not in lynching the Negro, per se, but in interfering with the jurisdiction of the court.

This decision is far-reaching, and gives a redress for lynching not heretofore so clearly understood; it will impel courts whose authority is flouted by the mob to inquire into these summary invasions of jails and to proceed against the lynchers in support of their own dignity. Any court whose labors are usurped or interfered with by mobs, will have the Federal Court of last resort at its back, and on appeal the offenders can be severely dealt with.

If the courts will stand up for the majesty of the law, and insist that their prerogative of administering justice shall be respected, the lynching industry will take a decided slump.

Mob rule is a blot upon modern civilization, and ought not to be tolerated for a single moment in any section of this land. The current year's report showed a marked decrease in violence of this kind, and with this added weapon, the courts can so wield their influence to make it a still further reduction of such crimes by letting it be understood that the court will use every vestige of his power to prevent lynching, and should such a crime be committed, the contempt process will be brought to bear at once.

As Seen By the Negro Layman.

It is the layman who sees problems of races, politics and business with the unbiased mind, and who sets the fabric above the fringe in relative importance. Those who ring the changes on the absurd theory that "Negroes should help to hunt down and punish the criminals of their own race," doubtless mean that the orderly Negro should array himself in defense of the disorderly elements of his own people and shield them from the consequences of their misdeeds. Surely, if they mean that the Negro layman—the every-day man of business, teacher, preacher or laborer—should actually assume the role of sleuth-hound, they would be likely to secure speedier and more practical results by urging the appointment of black men upon the regular force of policemen and detectives. Outside of the most primitive localities, and where there is no regularly organization, do white laymen exert themselves to hunt down and punish the criminals of their own race—and does anybody expect them to do so? Do white passers-by go out of their way to arrest white "hold-up" men or seek to break up a secluded game of poker? Do they attempt to run with the machine and put out fires?

As a matter of fact, don't they attend strictly to their own business and try to keep themselves straight, and leave these important public functions to those specially employed as police officials and firemen? Let us try to exercise some common sense when dealing with the problems touching the duty of the Negro as well as when marking out the limitations of other classes of our body politic.

When Will Penrose and Macklin Be Tried?

Major Penrose, the officer in command at Fort Brown on the night of the alleged riot, is to be court-martialed, the specifications charging him with neglect of duty, laxity of discipline, and failure to exercise the oversight that would have ordinarily led to the detection of any soldier guilty of the offenses alleged against the enlisted men in connection with the Brownsville affray; also for failure to give orders to Capt. Macklin, officer of the day, requiring special vigilance on his part or that of the guard, knowing, as he did, the State of feeling existing between the people of the town and the Negro soldiers at the fort.

The specifications against Capt. Macklin, who is also to be court-martialed, are practically the same, with the added statement that when the alarm was turned in, he had retired to his quarters, and that he was in such a condition that it was impossible to arouse him or bring him forth during the progress of the affray, to perform his sworn duty as officer of the day.

There is no end of speculation why the trails of Penrose and Macklin are not pushed. To be sure, Macklin claims to have been shot and seriously wounded by some unknown person, but how seriously, no definite information can be secured. His "assailant" has not been apprehended, and while several arrests of alleged suspects have been made, it is not felt by the general public that any very strenuous effort has been put forth to find the party who did the alleged shooting. It is strongly suspected that the shooting episode is a "frame-up" for the purpose of delaying the trial, with the hope that with the lapse of time popular interest in the affair will subside, and the matter will be settled in a mere perfunctory fashion—that Penrose and Macklin will escape with a nominal punishment, if they are punished at all.

It is to the credit of the vigilant Negro press that the matter is not being dropped, and will not be, until it is disposed of in accord with the same stern justice that has been meted out to the Negro soldiers implicated in the unfortunate affair. From present indications it will be some moons before the Brownsville "riot"—either as to officers or men, will be ended and in truth, "a closed incident."

Time never hangs heavily on hands that are busy.

If the Negro vote is purchasable, who buys the Negro voters?

Senator Foraker comes to the rescue with a "home run" at a critical stage of the game.

A large amount of — thunder — can be raised in a small place. Take Brownsville, for instance.

The Negro does right to continue to enlist in the army. We do not purpose to close any door against us.

The great trouble with the black man is not that he is "in politics," but that he is the football of politicians.

Will the President hand the murderous white troops at Columbus, O., a "discharge without honor" lemon? If not, why not?

The President's "power" is not the burning issue of the present. That will receive attention in due season. The investigation's the thing!

Had the Negro the ballot in Texas, as he has in Ohio, the Baileys, Culbersons and Slaydens would change their tune or be retired to public life in short order.

Sergeant Mingo Sanders' case illustrates the old adage about choosing a good name rather than great riches. A spotless reputation is a good thing to have around in an emergency.

The Negro can always rely upon the soil to treat him as well as it will a white man, no matter what the constitution and laws may do against him. Dame Nature is no respecter of persons.

We can sometimes safely go to the ancients for wisdom, even when handling current events. Marcus Aurelius once said: "Remember that to change thy opinion, and to follow him who corrects thy error, is as consistent with freedom as it is to persist in thy error."

IMPRESSIONS OF TUSKEGEE

(Continued from First Page.)

will be retained with all the powers of the trustees between meetings, so far as such powers can be devolved upon a committee, under the charter.

"I take great pleasure in saying in the light of my visit that I think the work of Tuskegee Institute deserves the confidence and heartiest support not only of the trustees but of the public. I am quite confident that there are a very few institutions of an educational or philanthropic character whose accounts are in better condition than those of Tuskegee, or whose method of accounting is superior to that of Tuskegee.

"Yours, very truly,
"SETH LOW."

I'm jist holdin' still in a very nervice way a-waitin' fer that Brownsville 'vestigation to come off. I see that they is sayin' a good deal 'bout sta'tin' a big Negro daily papah. Well, sta'tin' one is allright, but the next thing is keepin' it a-goin'. They ain't no joy in runnin' a weekly an' the pleasure is still less in runnin' a daily. The higher you fly the longer some folks will stand around to see how hard you will hit the grit when you come tumblin' down.

WANDERER IN GEORGIA

THINGS SEEN ATHENS AND OTHER CITIES.

The installation services of the two K. of . lodges of the city was the star occasion of Athens a few nights ago. Dr. Harris, master of ceremonies, did credit to the meeting. Rev. Brown drove home each word he spoke with power and skill that clinched each sentence. Rev. Wiley spoke well and to the point, anything he says must be good because there is no meanness in him. Good talks were made by other good men. The banquet is said to have been a mouth-watering affair.

Athens builds apace. New houses are going up in every quarter. Negroes are buping and bui ding too. Mrs, Goosby of East Athens, the wife of our popular grocer died on Jan. 17. Miss Reed is at her post again in the East Athens public school. Mr. Shoal Jimmerson is up again after gripping it for a few weeks. Mrs Mapp, wife of our good friend Alax is up again.

What has become of the race problem? Don't let the blame thing die. If you do a number of our fire-eaters will not have anything to talk about.

I was in one of the blackest spots in Georgia a few days ago; but I was treated white. I don,t need white men to treat me any better than they treat me in Georgia. I believe the South is as good as any place in the world. My son, there is no place between Georgia and heaven so good that some one there will knock down a bad Negro. There is no place between Georgia and hell so bad but that some one there loves peace. Any one who knows me knows that I know the South, but I do not know a single spot in all the South where whites and blacks live together where one may not find a Negro who is respected by his white neighbors. Now if one may so live, why not ten? And if ten, why not ten millions? Silly? Yes, if it is silly to be right. Coward? Yes, afraid to do wrong I throw up my hands rather than champion hatred and slander, whether the object of that hatred is to be white or black, or whether the slander is to be of man or state, I want to see the good in both races appealed to and especially in the Negro because he is the weaker and needs strong character for the struggle. Let our papers see to it that they develop the good as earnestly as they denounce the bad.

WANDERER.

General Correspondence
From Various Sections.

MINEOLA, TEXAS.

Mrs. Alice Belle died her recently. She was the mother of seven children. She came to this city about forty-five years ago from Richmond, Va.

Hamp Williams visited Fort Worth last week.

CENTRALIA, ILL.

The Centralia Evening Sentinel, a white publication of this city, is conducting a "Missing Word Contest." The winner is given one dollar in cash. In this contest Miss Susie Correll was a winner last week.

A grand reception was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McGraw at Shreveport, La., Feb. 7. The decorations were honeysuckles and lilies. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wilson, Mrs. Patience King, of Nasloch, La., and Billy Young, of the famous Ragtime Theatre Company.

MARLIN, TEXAS.

Prof. J. A. Anderson came in from Bremond, where he is teaching school.

Thad Dickens, after a few weeks' illness, has reported for duty at Christian's Bar. During his illness Chef Smith Williams filled his place.

Hardee Jackson has accepted a position as waiter at the Arlington Hotel.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The ball at Kalamazoo was a success, many Battle Creek people attending.

The Jubilee Singers at the Baptist Church was an enjoyable affair, and was well attended.

Hank Griffin was in the city from Jackson.

Geo. S. Wright, 194 McCauly street, will represent The Freeman in Battle Creek.

OIL CITY, PA.

The members and ladies of the Oil City Embroidery Club held quite a social at the home of Mrs. Nellie Lucas on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, and among the guests were Mrs. Polly, the club's teacher; Mrs. Wesley Paul, Mrs. Major Franklin, Mrs. H. Moore, Miss Zora Skinner, Miss Grace Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Skinner, and Mrs. Frank Nesbit, of Franklin, Pa.

To the delight of all of the members of the club, Rev. Geo. Skinner read a selection from a book called "Pigs Is Pigs" and after lunch Miss Grace Jackson rendered some of the late music on the piano, which was well received. After the departure of the club members and guests, Mrs. Lucas spent Friday in Franklin at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Nesbit.

CORNING, N. Y.

Miss Lydia James is confined to her home.

Misses Bessie Larkins and Jennie Gordon are out again after a severe illness.

George Taylor is now employed as butler at the St. James Hotel.

Harry Bennett is visiting his family at Dunkirk.

Miss Muriel Jones visited in the city recently.

Mrs. L. Ewing, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Roberts.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

The Imperial Social Club gave their second annual ball and reception Jan. 28.

J. R. Kyle is ill.

O. Eslick, president of the Elkhorn Club, is continuing his business.

William Eletom is doing well with his business enterprise.

MOBILE, ALA.

Marsh Williams continues as chef at Klusky's Cafe, assisted by J. Adams as second, A. Saunders third, W. Jones and William Dillard as night chef. At the Bunville, Oscar Brown is chef, assisted by Mack Allen as second. The cafe at the Cawthorn is still managed by N. H. Smiley, who is giving excellent service. Jerry Tyson and Miss Vivian Franklin Davis, of Montgomery, were married at the bride's home January 22. They are at home to friends in the city.

Among those who are registered at the Bath House are Elliott Martin, of Houston; Mrs. Sarah Williams, of Beaumont; Mrs. Ella Barren, of Palestine, and William Stanley, of Rosbud; Albert Walton, of Waco; Mrs. Annie House, Rosebud; Mr. Ned Gant Stone and Josephine Williams, of Bryan.

There was a white and blue pully bone party given at the residence of Smith Williams Wednesday night, January 30.

Sam Bell has registered as waiter at the Arlington Hotel.

D. F. Whitaker, of Tampico, Mex., representing the Oklahoma and Mexico Emmigration Society, is in the city.

Mr. Cosby and wife, of Houston, are registered at the Hogan Hause House.

Read The Freeman. Only 5 cents a copy. On sale every Saturday at Steve Faithful's Cafe.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Royal Banquet by the Social Club of Roosters from the Majestic Hotel Friday night, February 1, at Walker & Ervings' cafe, was a grand affair. The decorations were of flowers and palms; the table represented the letter "R," which signified the Royal Roosters and Sisters. Handsome men and charming women were seated while the orchestra furnished beautiful music.

Toastmaster Bartee introduced Headwater Montgomery, who made an excellent address, which was highly appreciated. Walter Williams responded to "Iur Ladies"; Wm. Brockman, "Enjoyment and Business"; S. A. Anderson, "United for Good"; W. F. Hall, "The Upbuilding of Our Yaiters"; Dora Hawkins, "Be a Man to Man."

The following menu was served: Manhattan cocktail, consomme julienne, white fish, potatoes Saratoga, Rhine wine, filet de buef, French peas, mashed potatoes, St. Julian, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, asparagus, drawn butter, champagne, salad Astoria, cream vanilla, assorted cakes, coffee, cigars.

During the supper the Black and Tan Orchestra of ten pieces played "Indian Summer," "Cavalier Rusticana" and other choice selections. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Anderson, M. and Mrs. Walter Williams, Miss Lillie Murry, L. D. Montgomery, Mr. Robert Weems, Mrs. Lore Evans, Mr. William Broekman, Miss L. Payton, M., Ed. Hopkins, Miss Mattie Curtis, Mr. Ed. Manning, Miss Hattie Fullilone, Mr. Chas. Bartee, Miss Bettie Mason, W. F. Hall, Miss Mary Williams, Wm. Parker, Miss Lucy Littlejohn, Mr. E. Young, Miss M. E. McNairy, Mr. Wm. Washington, Miss Jennie Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jenkins.

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Nothing Quite So Nice as a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Remember, Foso actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff; insures a new growth of eyebrows and eyelashes, and changes gray or faded hair to its natural color. I don't ask you to take my word for it. Fill out free conpon below and mail to-day.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.

Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail it ty J. F. Stokes, Manager, 6615 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and by return mail you will receive prepaid a free 10 cent trial package that will delight you.

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Don't buy an imitation. Insist upon getting an "Exer-Ketch" guaranteed watch. Stem Wind an Stem Set with a "Gun Metal" or "Gold Plated," Open Face Case. State case desired when ordering.

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The STORE that SAVES YOU MONEY.
UP-TO-DATE LINE OF Dry Goods
Shoes, LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

A Few Specials for Saturday in Shoes:

Misses Shoes, $1.25 kind, for 79c
Men's plain toe or tip, $2.00 kind, for.......... $1 49
Men's $2 50 shoes for $1 98
Ladies' Vici Kid for.......... $1.49

Don't Forget the Number
532--INDIANA AVENUE--532

Wildofsky Brothers' Old Stand.

The Stage

The Nashville Students played to S. R. O. at Knoxville recently. Billy Arnte and Paul Carter made a decided hit.

Rosa Scott, better known as "Topsy," the famous coon shouter, is meeting with her usual success at Brunswick, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mallory announce the birth of a son, Edward Leslie, at Mallory Cottage, Jacksonville, Ill., January 13, 1907.

"The Mysterious Black Cat's Eye," two-act musical comedy, Dock Reeves sole owner and manager, is touring Iowa, playing to S. R. O. houses. Regards to all friends.

The White City Amusement Plantation Show is being well presented by Harry Roberson, Charlie McKinley, Harrison Kennison and A. D. Patterson, assisted by a swell chorus of girls.

Levard's "Holliday in Dixie," consisting of eighteen people, band and orchestra, is still on the road and W. S. Levard wears a smile every night. The company will soon go into New York State. Regards to all.

William Foster, business manager of the Pekin Theatre at Chicago, who has been on a successful tour of the South with the Gans-Nelson pictures, was in the city a few hours Monday of last week en route to Chicago.

"The Watermelon Trust," consisting of Sherman Coates and wife, James Grundy and wife, assisted by Miss Gertie Miller, presented an acceptable and clever act at the Gayety Theatre the latter half of last week.

The Clark Brothers Comedy Company, under the management of Eugene Clark, presented two hours and fifteen minutes of real entertainment to a large and appreciative audience at Versailles, Ky., January 29 and 30.

The Exchange Theatre at Jacksonville, Fla., headed by Joseph Locust, Grace Jones and Mr. Beaver, is making quite a success. Mr. Locust wishes to hear from Paul Carter and Dennis Mitchell. Regards to all friends.

The White Brothers, Frank S. and W. Borken are at home at Greenville, S. C., after meeting with much success through the State. They will be seen in the city and vicinity until spring. Regards to S. H. Dudley, Salem Tutt Whitney and the entire profession.

"The Coney Island Minstrels" is among the successful organizations of this season. The costumes are superb and the performers are of the best. Robert C. White, the director, is gaining a reputation as a song writer and stage manager. His latest song is "Reputation Is All I Want."

Among the callers at The Freeman office last week were S. H. Dudley, Mrs. Alberta Ormes Dudley, and "Bijou," Misses Jennie Pearl, Daisy Peters, Mary Montgomery, Sadie Mears, Ruby Taylor, Florence Smiley, Dora Weaver, Beatrice Birdman, Sarah Venable, Salem Tutt Whitney Homer Tutt, Will Ramsey, James Burris, R. A. Kelley, of the Smart Set company and "The Watermelon Trust"; Mr. and Mrs. James Grundy, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Coates, and Miss Gertie Miller.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY

AL JOHNS, FORMERLY WITH "RUFUS RASTUS."

It's not so easy to balance a tray
And prance away
Day after day.
Much so as he, you must be good,
Who trips the floor of tile or wood
To gain a meager livelihood.
GARFIELD T. HAYWOOD.

Holmer Gardner, the well-known pianist of Omaha, and Miss Ruby Mimms, late of Stetson's Tom Show, have joined the Damon's Musical Comedy Company. Mr. Gardiner is well posted in popular music, and surrounded by talented musicians his success is assured.

Howard McCarver's Southern Comedy Company is making quite a success. Gordon Bunch and wife send regards to Ed. Green. Mrs. Lillie Garay wishes to be remembered to the Black Patti Company. Marvelous Shields joined us in Iowa. Business is good and everybody in good health.

J. A. Terrell, the famous juggler, will sail for the West Indies early in April for a long season's work, and has just finished his new act. Mr. Terrel wishes to hear from Miss Jessie Baker, Miss Indie Allen and the McCarver Brothers. Address 272 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich. Regards to Williams and Walker.

Mr. Thos. Thompson, the Alabama coon shouter and pianist, has just returned from a visit to his wife in Port Gibson, Miss., who has been very ill. Mr. Thompson is a pianist and entertainer at Fay's Club, singing all the latest. "Let It Alone" and "Why Can't a Girl Be a Soldier" are in the lead. Would like to hear from the Nashville Students. P. G. Lowery bunch.

Washingtin and Henderson, two of the prominent members with the "Hottest Coon in Dixie," are taking encires nightly with their singing and dancing act. It is the only act of its kind on the American stage today. The public says that Mr. W. C. Washington is another S. H. Dudley. He is one funny comedian and his pardner, Mr. Theo. Henderson, is very neat with his strait and was one of the hits in the olio at Jamestown, N. Y.

ERNEST HOGAN'S FATHER.

Ernest Hogan's father (Reuben Crowdus, St.), aside from being a brick moulder, was also a deputy sheriff and something of a revivalist .

He was gifted with a peculiar magnetism, and his sermons were invariably given the undivided attention of his congragation.

One of the white neighbors (Johnnie Rogers' father), presented Bro. Crowdus with a finne fat possum, and the old 'gent kept it in a barrel, feeding it heavily to still increase it's weight. He had decided to have it killed the next day, when to his rage and consternation, it was stolen in the night.

Shortly afterward a revival meeting was being held, and among those who went to the "Mourner's Bench" was a certain colored person named Slaughter, whose grief seemed to be inconsolable.

"That's all right, my brother," the old man said, "Don't matter what you done, the good Lord is sure to forgive you!"

"Yeh, I know, but den I'se bin powrful mean and wicked."

"Has you stole any chickens lately?"

"No, wuss dan dat!"

"Good Heaven, help this poor sinner!" the preacher entreated. "Is you user your razor recently?"

"No, no, wuss dan dat."

"Has you poured coal oil into anybody's well?"

"No, it's a heap wuss dan dat."

"Oh, well, then; here's where you and me mix up!" the elder Crowdus shouted, and throwing aside his coat, grabbing the darkey by the throat, said: "The good Lord can forgive you if He wants to, but I'm goin' to break your jaw! You is the scoundrel that stole my possum!"

THE SMART SET PRESENTS "BLACK POLITICIAN"

"The Smart Set," which showed at the Park Theatre the latter half of last week, maintained the high reputation that that show has made as a first-class combination of its kind. This season's presentation is the "Black Politician," in which S. H. Dudley, the well-known comedian, is the "top liner." Dudley more than sustained his reputation as one of the leading comedians in the country. The play affords him excellent opportunity to show his versatility and cleverness, which is better seen in Hezekiah Doo, the "Black Politician," the hired booster, than in George Washington Bullion, the sedate and fairly respectable old Negro, with means. As the "Black Politician," Dudly has a free rein and can do any old thing with propriety, since his character justifies it.

There is considerable more Dudley than heretofore, but all for the better, according to the demonstration in his favor from the time of his meteoric burst upon the scene until the close. His "debut" was immense. The plot

ilar shows, setting up another interest, that of the mayoralty contest, the outcome of which was awaited with considerable eagerness by the audience.

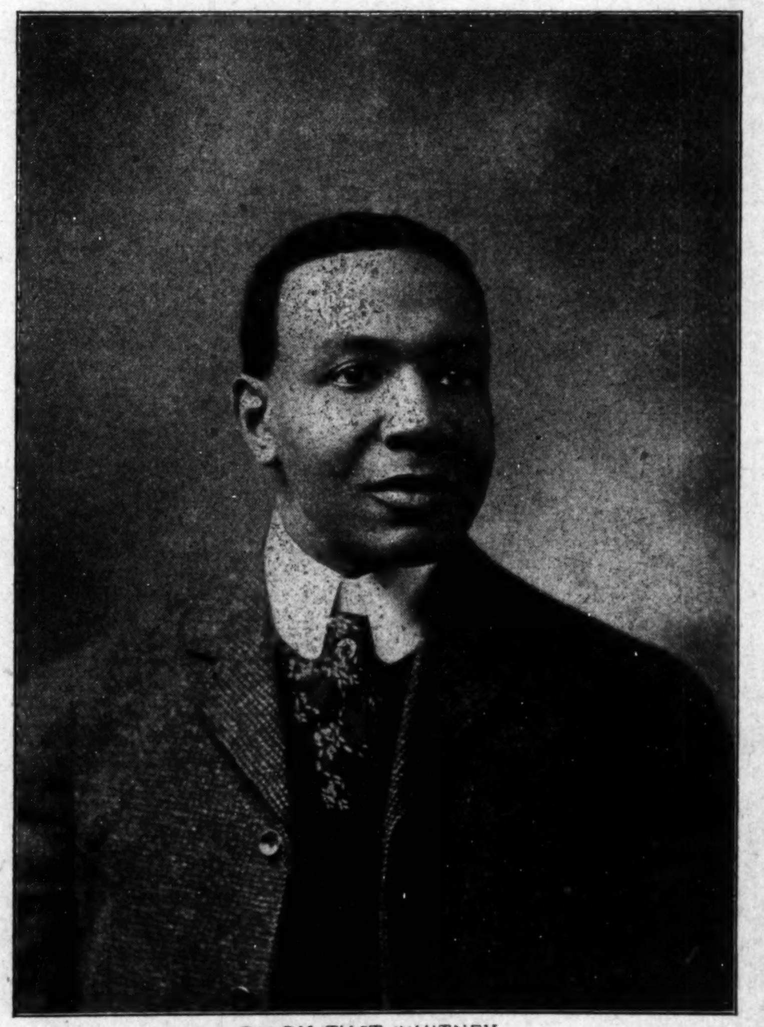
Dudley's support is good. James Burris has a very heavy part and one which requires decided ability. He showed this and made good his name as an actor of merit. Jennie Pearl and Daisy Peters take prominent parts. Miss Pearl takes the place of Marion Smart. She does a neat turn with Dudley. She is sweet and winsome and also pretty. She is very is more discernible than those of sim-

likely to become a great stage favorite. She is a young woman. Miss Peters is also young and looks yet more youthful. She took lead in the Mexican dance, which was a pleasing take-off on the pleasantries of Mexican life, where she showed her possibility. She is also pretty.

The presentation was full of beautiful new songs and pleasingly surprising situations. The voices were very good, those of the men notably so. The singing by Teenie Russell was a feature. She sang pleasingly.

The "Smart Set" evidently has hit on a good thing in the "Black Politician." Here was the possibility of combining the good points of many shows, which seems apparent, whereby is produced a most acceptable whole. The unique features are those of the real mule and the real horse, and for which this show stands alone. Hogan had his make believe "Catastrophe," Williams "buyed" himself a make believ camel; but Dudley comes up with the "authenticated." The racing scene is particularly realistic and if by some means a rider could have been seen spinning around the far side of the track, it would have been worth the price. However, the home stretch was there, and it is that which counts. When Dudley arrived as a jockey on a real horse it looked Kentuckyish and particularly good. It was a very good show throughout.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.



SALEM TUTT WHITNEY.

A CORRECTION.

Editor The Freeman:

I see a notice in your paper to the effect that I used Tribble and Marshall's names without authority in your paper. Please allow me to state that in the hearing of witnesses I was authorized to deal with Mr. Percy Williams, a New York manager, by Tribble and Marshall. They asked the sum of $75.00 a week. Mr. Marshall is niw with my act, "The Tennessee Students," playing Biston.

WILL MARION COOK.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

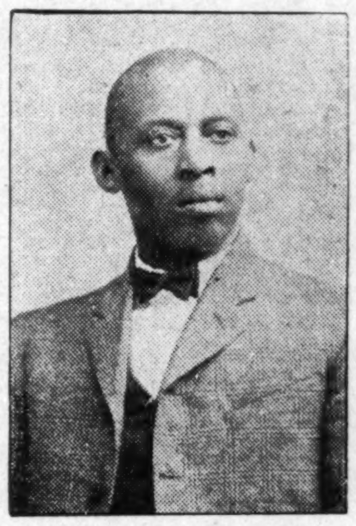
THE EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
(European)
23 W. 9th street, Anderson, Ind.
W. T. BAGBY, Proprietor.
Rates $1 00 per day and up.

The America Theater
Jackson, Miss.
Open Dates for Good
COLORED SHOWS.
Entire management and ownership colored
Seating capacity 1200.
W. J LATHAM, Manager.

Plays To Let On Royal y
TO
Amatuers or Professionals
Music accompanying all plays, data how to stage same
by J. Ed. Green.
WILLIAM FOSTER,
Business Manager,
PEKIN THEATRE,
Chicago, Ill.

- WANTED -
PLANTATION PEOPLE FOR
Millican's Big Plantation Show
Musicians, Singers, Dancers
and First-Class Comedians.
Write Quick.
Must Be Number One.
Good Salaries for Good People.
KID ARNTE, GRACIE BUZZARD, SPEEDY
And all my other Old People.
Write or wire quick. Want to hear from
Ka e Stafford and Husband.
Gulfport, Miss., Feb. 4 to 10: Beloxi, Miss., Feb. 11 to 17.
Address FRED S. MILLICAN,
Manager National Amusement Company.
Permanent address, "The Bill Board," Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED
Performers, Musicians, Ball Players and Boss Men.
40 weeks' work to right parties.
Both ladies and gentlemen for my two shows.
One show opens March 1st, the other April 1st.
Those applying for boss men or foremen positions must send reference. Need not apply if you can't work colored people.
Address PAT CHAPPELLE, Owner Rabbitt's Foot Co., home office 1054 W. Church street Jacksonville, Fla. Will send tickets.



PAT CHAPPELLE.

The DANDY DIXIE Minstrels
VOELCKEL & NOLAN
Shows
First-Class Colored Performers Wanted.
Smart Minstrel Men
WHO DOUBLE IN BRASS PREFERRED.
VOELCKEL & NOLAN,
126 W. 44th Street, New York.
The BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS

WANTED QUICK
Lady Pardner for Good Comedian. Steady work and good pay. Lady must sing good and dance a little. Must be light in color, good appearance. Will furnish wardrobe. Address quick MONROE WILLIAMS, Comedian, 89 Court street, Boston, Mass., care Coogan Vaudeville Agency.

PRUNK'S New Hardware Store,
309—West Washington Street—309
This store carries a general line of hardware, and the Old Store at 522 Indiana Avenue, will be devoted exclusively to the Tin and Galvanized Iron Work ..., but when you want Hardware of any kind call at my New Hardware Store, 309 W. Washington Street—Just West of State House.

Wanted—One hundred people to read colored literature, books, papers and magazines of all kinds—Robert Payne, agent, 54 Garham street, Rochester, N. Y.

The only difference we have seen in the white man who sels out politically and the black man who does the same, is that the white man gets a bigger price for his change of base.

FOUND AT LAST
A Remedy that Not Only Relieves, but Cures.
Carter's Rheumatic Remedy,
[BLODAU'S MANUFACTURE.]
Cures Rheumatism in all its Forms, also Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.
Has Cured Others--Will Cure You.
Carefully prepared by Registered Pharmacists, under the supervision of the manufacturer, who has had Thirty Five Years of practical experience in the Drug Business, has compounded many thousands of Physicians' prescriptions and private recipes for Rheumatism and attending ailments. This experience, with close observation of their effects, has produced this Remedy, which not only gives relief, but cures. Therefore we say:
A Cure Found at Last.
DAN CARTER, a well-known Patrolman for many years in the city of Indianapolis, had Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble of Five Years' standing, when not confined to bed was on crutches, he is now completely cured and on duty.
To be had at your Druggist or, on receipt of price, Dry Packages can be sent by mail; Liquid by express.
PRICE—Large Bottles, 40 to 80 doses, two to four weeks' treatment - - $1.00
Dry in packages, to make one quart of medicine, by mail - - - 50c
Established 1882. ROBERT P. BLODAU, Pharmacist. New Telephone 1692.
Labatory 402-404 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

REGIMENTAL BANDMASTERS

CHANCE FOR AFRO-AMERICAN MUSICIANS

Washington, D. C.—Special.—Mr. Emmett J. Scott, the secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington, wrote Secretary Taft of the War Department, asking him to open the way for colored men to be commissioned as band leaders in the colored regiments—Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. Only in one case, Lieut. Loving of the Constabulary Band, in the Philippines, has a colored man been permitted to serve as bandmaster in the regular army. The custom of appointing white men is still in force, the stated reason being that no capable colored musicians were available. Mr. Scott, in his letter, suggested that the continuance of this custom "closes the door of opportunity" to colered talent in the service, and "makes it harder to enlist desirable civilian musicians." Secretary Taft very heartily entered into the matter, and under date of January 16, 1907, sent Mr. Scott a copy of a letter which he had directed to be sent to the colonels commanding the colored regiments, stating, in conclusion, that "ultimately we may have colored band leaders in the colored regiments." The letter sent out to the commanding officers of the colored regiments reads as follows:

"Sir—The Secretary of War has directed that hereafter white men be not appointed chief musicians of bands of colored regiments when colored men possessing the requisite qualifications can be secured for that position.

"He therefore directs that when a vacancy occurs in the position of chief musician in your regiment, due effort be made to fill it with a suitable and competent colored instructor of music, and if such can not be obtained you will report the fact to the War Department. He further directs that in no case will the appointment of a white man be made without the express authority of the War Department. Very respectfully,

(Signed) "F. C. Ainsworth,
"Military Secretary."

The interpretation by the War Department has been that white men be enlisted as chief musicians, based, among other things, upon the impracticability of obtaining capable colored musicians for the position. The fact that it has been unquestionable for more than thirty-seven years would seem to justify the interpretation. However, Mr. Scott's opening of the investigation in this matter has achieved very satisfactory results, and many competent colored musicians in and out of the army will appreciate this opportunity for appointment in a field heretofore considered closed. A provision of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869, fixes the salary of the chief musician in each regiment at sixty dollars a month and the allowance of a quartermaster sergeant.

TWO TROOPS WILL REMAIN

THE WAR DEPARTMENT DEALS WITH SOLDIER QUESTION

Washington, D. C.—Orders were prepared at the War Department which modify those of December 31, which directed that all the Negro soldiers in this country be sent to the Philippines, in such a way that two troops of Negro cavalry will be left in this country after the three colored regiments cross the Pacific. One of these troops will be stationed at Ft. Riley and one at Ft. Leavenworth. In addition to this it has been virtually decided to relieve the detachment of soldiers at the Military Academy at West Point with blacks. It is suspected that the presence of the white soldiers at West Point has been unsatisfactory not only to the soldiers themselves, among whom there has been a serious increase in desertions, but to the superintendent and officers of the academy. Relief of the present West Point detachment will take place by degrees and the white soldiers will probably not be replaced entirely by the colored ones for many months.

The Negroes who will remain behind while their regiments are sent on to the Philippines will be short-term men; that is, men who have served a portion of their enlistments and who do not intend to re-enlist. Three regiments are going to the islands—the Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry. There are enough short-term men in these regiments who will not go to the Philippines to make two full troops of cavalry. A troop of the Ninth will therefore be sent to Ft. Leavenworth and a troop of the Tenth to Ft. Riley.

If the soldiers were white, they would be sent to other regiments in this country, but as they are black and because there will be no colored troops in this country by the end of the year, it was found necessary to make up the two troops of cavalry. Any short-term men from the Twenty-fifth Infantry will be transferred to the cavalry.

NEGRO STUDENT WINS HONORS.

Boonville, Ind.—Claud Smith, sixteen years old, a young Negro, the first and only colored member of the Boonville high school, defeated his twenty-one classmates in a recent examination. Smith was the student who obtained full credit on his mathematics and he fell only a few points below in his other studies. None of the white students equaled the record of Smith. When the Negro was enrolled as a member of the high school the feeling between the white male students and the colored lad was anything but good. Several students made attempts to haze him. One of the boys who jeered the Negro has been sent back to the grammar grades failing to keep up in his studies, while Smith kept up in every study.

GRAND OFFICERS TAKE PLACES

INSTALLATION OF GRAND MASTER HOUSTON AND OTHERS AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF G. U. O. OF O. F.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Special.—The officers of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows have elected at the last meeting of the Biennial Movable Committee at Richmond in October are now in their places. They were duly installed by the sub-committee of management a few days ago at the national headquarters in Philadelphia.

The new Grand Master is William L. Houston, one of the ablest parliamentarians in the country, and a man of large executive capacity. The order could not have made a better selection, and it is fair to predict for Mr. Houston a record-breaking administration, despite the fact that the retiring Grand Master, J. McHenry Jones, of West Virginia, holds the palm up to the present. Mr. Houston is a Kentuckian by birth, but a resident of the District of Columbia at present, holding a responsible position under the Federal Government. The other officers installed were: L. N. Porter, Deputy Grand Master; B. J. Davis, Grand Treasurer; James E. Needham, Grand Secretary. Grand Directors installed: Julius C. Johnson, W. W. Lawrence, T. B. Woodland, A. T. Shirley, George H. Mays, Ex-Grand Masters J. McHenry Jones and E. H. Morris installed the new officers and complimentary speeches were made by those installed and by those retiring. Grand Master Houston was tendered an elaborate banquet this week in Washington by members of the order and his host of friends.

SHOWING NOT SATISFACTORY

GOVERNMENT TO BE REPRESENTED ON NEGRO BOARD.

Washington, D. C.—Special.—The members of the Government board of the Jamestown Exposition had a conference today with the Negro Development and Exposition Company, which has charge of the Negro exhibit at the exposition. A report from Giles B. Jackson of Richmond, president of the Negro company, previously submitted, was discussed. The showing made was not satisfactory to the Government board. The salaries paid to some of the officers of the Negro company were thought to be excessive, and the management of the exposition affairs by the company was not altogether satisfactory. A proposition looking to the reorganization of the Negro company was made, and it is likely that two additional members of the company will be designated by the Government board. The additional members have had experience in exposition matters and nothing is to be done by the company without the approval of these two members, who in a way are to represent the Government board.

It subsequently develops that the Secretary of the Treasury has named T. J. Calloway, clerk in the War Department, Prof. Jesse Lawson, clerk in the Pension Office, and R. T. Hill, cashier of the True Reformers' Bank of Richmond, to represent the Government on the above board. The selections are generally approved and it is hoped that the new arrangement may bring forth better results.

SEVENTY-TWO LYNCHINGS

From the 233 mob murders in 1892 to the seventy-two of last year is certainly an encouraging advance. This means that the mob wreak its fury upon less than one-third as many victims as it did fourteen years ago. Even so late as the first of this year of this century, 1901, there were 135 mob murders, or nearly twice as many as there were in 1906. In 1903 we find the last record of more than 100 of these mob murders; and we can almost confidently feel that it was the last time that the record will rise to that height of criminality.

There is another encouraging feature in the lynching record for last year. There were no burnings at the stake. The mob has perhaps grown at least a little less inhuman. One or two of the victims were cast into the fire after raving been murdered, but none, it seems, was burned alive.

Discreditable as the record is, there is yet, as we have said, signs of encouragement and hope in it. Our mobs are not quite so bloodthirsty, not quite so inhuman. A strong effort for law and order, a stern facing and crushing of the mob spirit, public condemnation of all men who, like Senator Tillman, keep aflame the passions of the mob, and promoter and surer action on the part of the courts—and lynching will be stamped out in the South, and our people be cleansed of the murderous shedding of blood.

TO APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

Guthrie, Okla.—Special.—The proposed constitutional plank known as the "Jim Crow" measure, was submitted to the Constitution makers when they assembled today for the last week for which they will receive pay. The provision embodies the sentiment of the Railroad Committee in the following words: Common carriers shall provide equal but separate coaches and waiting rooms for persons of African descent, and the Legislature is hereby authorized to enact the necessary penalties to carry this provision into effect.

It is the intention of Democratic leaders to adopt the report in the committee of the whole and then submit it to President Roosevelt before taking final action.

Chicago to New York in Ten Hours

The First Spike Driven in the Building of the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad.

Track Laying Has Commenced on This Historic Electric Trunk Line. Stock Still Selling at $35.00 a Share. Are You a Stockholder?

The First Spike.

The first spike has been driven in the building of the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad, which is destined to accomplish so much for its stockholders and for the American people. The event took place at LaPorte, Indiana, February 2d. In preparation for it the streets of the city had been torn up some days; the ties had been laid; even the rails had been put in place. Then the company had to wait until a shipment of spikes could be received. At last the first carload of spikes arrived, and track laying could begin in earnest.

The driving of a spike in itself is a little thing. When that spike is the first to be driven in the construction of a great railroad it is an important incident. When the spike is the first in the building of an epoch making electric trunk line, it is an historic event worthy of record.

Track laying can now proceed rapidly as far as the grading has been completed. Twenty-five more cars of ties were ordered during the week. These make fifty cars of ties so far ordered with which to start the work.

One of the Hundred-Mile-an-Hour Electric Engines that will take a Train to New York in 10 hours

Are You a Stockholder?

A great, modern railroad is being built by stock subscription, and the entire American continent is talking about it. This railroad is known as the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line. The term "air line" is used to suggest shortness, for when completed it will be the shortest railroad that can be built between Chicago and New York.

This railroad is being built by the people, according to the most modern scientific ideas, without a grade crossing, without unnecessary curves, without a dollar of indebtedness, to connect the greatest traffic centers on earth—Chicago and New York.

Nothing connected with this road or its construction is experimental. It calls for an intelligent application of proven principles and tried devices—nothing more.

You, we take it, are a typical American, intelligent, ambitious, in a measure prosperous and anxious to accumulate a competency. You have cut your eye teeth and know you must realize more than three per cent on your investment if you ever expect to get rich.

To you we put this question: Is there money to be made in building and operating railroads? If you don't know the answer, hundreds of millionaires and thousands of rich men, who owe their fortunes to railroads, do.

Now, mark this. If steam railroads make money, then the Electric Air Line will make more money. Why?

Because of greater speed which will almost double its efficiency.

Because of economy of operation, for electricity is a cheaper motive power than steam by at least fifteen per cent.

Because every dollar of the receipts over and above operating expenses will go to the stockholders for there are no bonds on which interest must be paid. Steam roads pay fourteen per cent of their gross earnings in interest to bondholders.

Because it will be the shortest and quickest route between the greatest two cities in America.

Because of enormous through business which is suffering for better transportation facilities.

Because of the very profitable local business which will make every mile and division of this road a paying proposition, independently of the remainder of the system.

Because this country is developing commercially and industrially so fast that existing roads cannot keep up with its needs

Are You a Stockholder?

If you are not you are making a mistake. Thousands of people from every State in the Union, and from various foreign countries, have already joined forces with us in the building of a railroad which shall be in keeping with modern progress and the needs of the country.

They are building this railroad because they have become convinced that it is the best investment that has been offered since Bell Telephone stock went begging for purchasers at a fraction of its value.

Chicago-New York Electric Air Line stock is selling to-day for $35.00 a share, the par value being one hundred dollars.

If the railroad earns only what other railroads pay to their bondholders in interest, every share will be worth par, and the stockholder will practically tripple his money.

If it is able to pay in dividends only what is saved in operating expenses through the use of electric power, stock will be worth par at the very least calculation, and the stockholder will tripple his money.

If the railroad never earns a cent, an impossible thing, the stockholder by virtue of his contract will be able to exchange his stock at par for transportation at current rates (which is as good as cash less a small discount) and will nearly tripple his money.

It will do more than all these.

Then why are you waiting, or if already a stockholder, why are you not increasing your holdings while the price is still under $50? It will not remain there long. Will this railroad be any more certain next March when the first cars run out of La Porte; next winter, when they run into Chicago; next year when the track reaches out to Goshen, Ind., on its way New York, than it is now? There is nothing more certain in life than that in a few years this great 20th century railroad will be pouring its enormous earnings into the laps of its fortunate stockholders.

LET US SEND YOU FREE FOR 3 MONTHS THE AIR LINE NEWS.

The most unique and inspiring safeguard by which this investment is surrounded is the following clause, which appears on each stock certificate:

This certificate will be accepted in payment for transportation to the amount of the par value of the shares of stock represented hereby, and at current tariff rates, over any part of the road in operation.

General Offices.

Frederick H. Wook, Sales Agent, 544, 545 and 546 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. Night entrance, 260 Dearborn Street. All offices open until 8 p. m.

Branch Offices.

GABLE & CLINTON, 617 Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. D. Wood, 1010 Pabst Building, Milwaukee, Wis; W. F. Porter, Lincoln, Neb.; Wm. Block, 519 Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio, Hancock & Co., Inc., 1006 Old South Building, Boston Mass.; Burr Bros., 608-609 Flatiron Building, New York City; Chas. E. Reiss, 308 Apollo Building, 238 Fourth Av., Pittsburg, Pa., C. H. Dodd, 107-8 Manhattan Building, Des Moines Iowa: Western Surety and Adjustment Co, 345 Railway Building, Minneapolis, Minn., and 444 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn, O. W. Clapp, 105 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm Geo. Loomis 618 Monadnock Block, Chicago: N. P. Wilson, 305 West First St., Los Angeles Cal., Pacific Coast Representative; Geo. C, Higgins, 500 Moffatt Block, Detroit, Mich.; John G. Forssth, 1631 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O., M. Brook Jacobs, 1016 Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PURCHASE COUPON.
GABLE & CLINTON,
617 Traction Terminal Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..........................

in..............(say whether full or partial) payments for..............

shares of stock of the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad.

Name..........................

Address..........................

....

The Freeman, February 9.

How You Can Buy Stock---Now

WE ARE OFFERING THE FULL PAID NON-ASSESSABLE $100 PAR VALUE STOCK OF THE

Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad Company

ON THE FOLLOWING EASY TERMS:

$ 35 buys	1 Share, pay down	$ 3.50 and	$ 3.50 per month for 9 months
105 buys	3 Shares pay down	10.50 and	10.50 per month for 9 months
175 buys	5 Shares pay down	17 50 and	17.50 per month for 9 months
350 buys	10 Shares pay down	35 00 and	35.00 per month for 9 months
875 buys	25 Shares pay down	87 50 and	87 50 per month for 9 months
1,750 buys	50 Shares pay down	175:00 and	175.00 per month for 9 months

You can contract for any number of shares, paying for them in the same proportion. You can pay more down and more per month if you desire, or you can pay in the entire balance due at any time, when a certificate will be issued. All applications should be sent and remittance made payable to

GABLE & CLINTON, 617 Traction Terminal Building,
Indianapolis, Ind

COUPON FOR Further Information.
GABLE & CLINTON.
617 Traction Terminal Building,

....

I am interested in your railroad project, and if my request will not obligate me in any way, I shall be glad to receive further information.

Name..........................

Address..........................

....

The Freeman, February 9.

INTERESTING MEETING AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE

An inspiring occasion was the meeting in Witherspoon Hall last Saturday evening, presided over by John H. Converse, in the interest of Hampto Institute, Hampton, Va.

More than 60 Indian and Negro students of theh school occupied the stage, and by their speaking and singing gave forceful illustrations of the practical work which Hampton, and similar institutions, are doing for members of these unfortunate races.

An interesting fact brought out at this meeting, and one not generally known, was that, aside from Booker T. Washington, the most noted and useful student to graduate from Hampton is Thomas C. Walker, one of the speakers of the evening, a full-blooded Negro, born in dire poverty, of ex-slave parents. Mr. Walker has not only become a prosperous land-owner, and a scientific farmer, but he is one of the most noted and successful lawyers in his section of the country.

Peculiarly interesting was the speech of Charles Doxon, a full-blooded Indian, who, with rare logic, told of the special needs of Indians and Negroes. Mr. Doxon advanced the unusual but, we think, logical proposition, that civilization is a cure, rather than a blessing, to all persons who are not educated in head and heart and hand and mind up to its required standards. His proposition was that the man who is pushed aside in the struggle for existence by the man who is either more fit or more favored by public sentiment, finds no recourse, as formerly, in the innocent life of the savage, but must, rather, cast his lot with the undercurrent of society, the natural tendency of which is, in the main, downward, if not vicious.

A sad touch of romance was given by Major Maton, a Hampton Institute instructor, and a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred Negro, who told how one of his ancestors, an African chief, six generations back, had sold a number of his subjects to a slave-trading vessel. The officer of the ship invited him aboard and dined and wined him in a most sumptuous manner. Their generosity, especially with the drinks, soon put him to sleep. When he awoke, some days later, he found himself in mid-ocean, headed for America, and manacled to one of the wretched beings whom he had so heartlessly sold into slavery.

But Major Maton philosophically holds that the benefits which he and his fellow colored citizens have been enabled to extract from American civilization and Christianity have more than repaid for the manner in which they were inveigled into this country.

Doctor Frissell, principal of Hampton, also made a speech, in which he pleaded for support of the institution, as well as for more sympathetic relations between the races.

Not the least interesting part of the exercises were the folk songs by both Indian and Negro students. The love, hunting and war songs of the Indians breathed of that wild, savage life upon which, it is said, the average Indian finds it so hard to turn his back.

In marked contrast were the low and plaintive songs of the Negroes. Their rendition of the colored "Mammy's" lullaby was irresistible, and took the house by storm.

WILL VISIT COLUMBUS

Washington, D. C.—Special.—It is probable that the President will stop for a short time at Columbus, O., on his return trip from the West the latter part of May and early June, when he goes to Indianapolis to unveil a monument to Gen. Lawton on Memorial day and to Lansing, Mich., to address the students of the State Agricultural College. At Columbus he will deliver an address to the colored people of Ohio under the auspices of the Colored Agricultural and Educational Institute. he colored people are to hold a fair at Columbus the latter part of July, and the President was invited today by a delegation from that city to be present on one of these days. This date, however, was not convenient to the President, and as an alternative he expects to stop in Columbus early in June. The delegation was accompanied to the White House by Representative Nicholas Longworth

GANS TELLS STORY OF A REMARKABLE RING LIFE

"I's gentleman Joe; and the honorable Joe,
The man who beat "Kid" Herman so;
The man who'll give the Nelson lad—
A fight that'll put him to the bad.
And so they're talking thus and so,
But just you "keep stepping," Joe.

(Concluded from last week.)

"Dal Hawkins was another terribly dangerous fellow to fight. I met him for the first time in New Pork in '96. He got the decision in fifteen rounds. It was a bad decision—but why holler now? I fought Dal again in 1900.

"That was a terror while it lasted. Dal was always out for a quick finish. He had the one most dangerous punch I ever saw used in the ring. It was a long left hook, with the arm nearly straight. It was an easy blow to get away from, but whenever it landed it was almost a sure knockout.

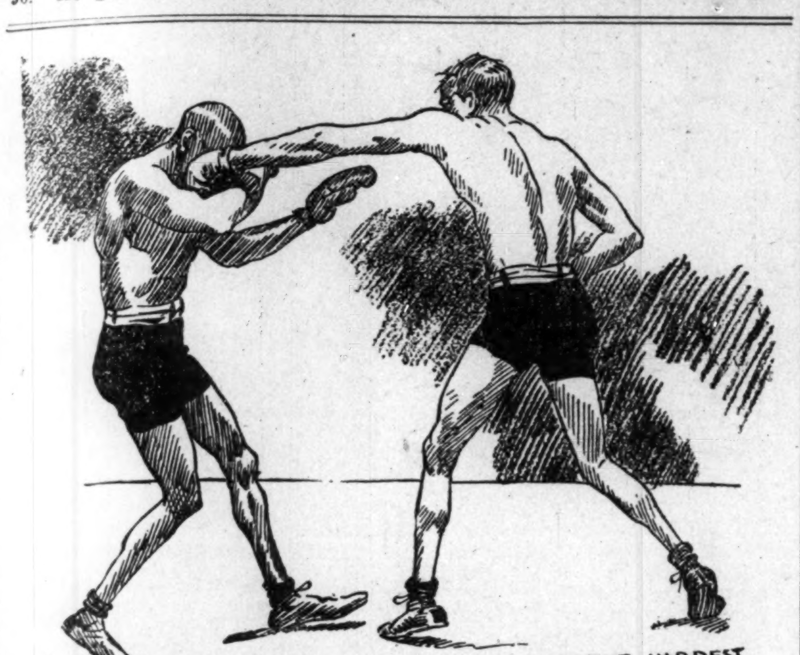
"I knew all about this one punch of Dal's, and I looked for it. In the very first round we were punching away, when all of a sudden I found myself lying on the floor and heard the referee say 'six.' I half realized what was going on and manager to get to my feet before the count of ten. Hawkins rushed in to finish me. I didn't know where I was, but somehow I instinctively hooked my right over and caught him on the jaw. Then as my head cleared I found myself standing there looking at Hawkins, who was flat on his back. He took the count and rose in time. We were both too woozy to land a knockout. In the second round I put the right over again and Dal took the long count.

ALWAYS FEARED DAL HAWKINS.

"After the fight I happened to meet ... and we talked it all over. Dal said that he didn't expect to slip that left hook in so early in the fight. He just tried it softly when he saw a small opening in my guard, and to his surprise it went through and caught me on the chin. I'm satisfied that he told the truth. If he had put full force behind that blow he would have knocked me cold.

"Dal and his friends wanted another chance, so I fought him again just three months later here in New York.

"It's a curious thing, and it shows how dangerous that left of his was. He slipped it on me again, and but for the fact that it grazed my jaw instead of landing squarely he might have put me away. We mixed it again and in the third round I dropped him with another right hook on the chin and knocked him out. Hawkins was a man to be feared. The only way to fight him was to watch closely every second of the way for his left hook. The blow was easily avoided if you saw it coming in time; but he struck like a rattlesnake, and if he landed the fight was usually over.



DAL HAWKINS HIT GANS THE HARDEST PUNCH HE EVER GOT IN THE RING.

"I never considered Frank Erne a very dangerous fighter. When he won from me in New York it wasn't because he had any the best of me in boxing or fighting. He butted me under the eye. The blood blined me. I had never been cut in a fight before. I had never seen by own blood flow, and the sight of such a stream scared me. I thought my eye was entirely destroyed. When we fought again at Fort Erie I had my battle planned to an inch. For nights before I lay in bed thinking how I could catch him. Some fellows will go back one step or two steps or three steps when they give ground. Erne, when he went back from a feint, would only go a certain number of inches, and then start forward again. I planned to meet him immediately, feint with him, and as he drew back to a certain position hook my right hand over to the spot where he ought to be. I could have followed my schedule with eyes shut and put him out, for he did exactly what I had figured on. We feinted. Erne drew back just so far and stopped. I was following him, and my right hand was already started when he stopped and bobbed his head back right into the blow. He was out for several minutes. It was the quickest change of a championship on record. Hawkins knocked out Martin Flaherty at Carson the same way, only Dal used his left hook.

STUDIED WALCOTT'S METHODS.

"To come down to later fights, the one I had with Joe Walcott for the welterweight title was a hard one. Walcott is a vicious fighter with a fierce wallop. If he can land on you, it's good-night. But I had studied Walcott's methods. I easily avoided his wild swings and met him with straight punches and short hooks as he came in. I won the fight, although the referee made it a draw.

"Battling Nelson gave me a hard battle. I had Nelson's fighting down fine, for I trained Poung Corbett to meet him and was in Corbett's corner in the fight. Nelson is the toughest man in the ring. He can take a beating until the other fellow is worn out from punching him. When the other man's arms drop to his sides from exhaustion, Nelson still has enough strength to put over a knockout. He can't hit hard at any time, but it is easy to finish a thoroughly exhausted man with any sort of a punch.

"For about eight rounds I tried to put Nelson out. I had planned to do this until I began to feel a little tired. As soon as that time came I was going to shift my style. Nelson took all the beating and came up for more in a wonderful way. When I saw that he wouldn't go down to stay I began making him do the work, while I rested. I intended to make it a long fight, using Nelson's own tactics—barring the foul play. I would wear him down just as he wore others down and when he finally became exhausted I would knock him out. I didn't care if it took all day and all night.

"But Nelson, when he was becoming helpless, began fighting foul, and lost that way instead. I can't say whether he deliberately fouled me or not, but he struck foul and butted for many rounds before he was finally disqualified. Nelson is naturally a foul fighter. He doesn't think he is, but it is his natural style to butt. He's a human billy goat.

"As for Britt, whom I fight next, I will beat him sure. He is clever, but he isn't aggressive. I know his defense and how to overcome it. There will be no fake about the next one with Britt.

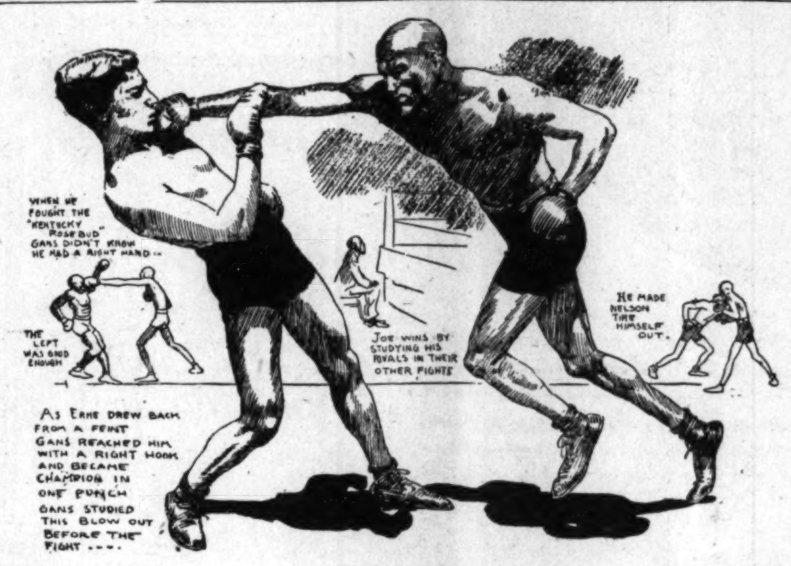
"Terry McGovern was a grand little man. I don't care to say anything about our fight in Chicago. Poor Terry can't answer any statement I might make, so I'll just scratch that one. I did what Herford told me to do. Let it go at that. I'm free from Herford now, and I'll never fake another fight.

"I owe all of my success in the ring to study. I have been the same weight for twelve years and I haven't changed much physically. But I study other fighters all theh time and am always learning. Every time I see a good man fight I go home and go to bed early. Then I lie propped up on the pillows. Through studying these things over all the time I can call up before my eyes a picture of the whole fight, round after round and almost blow for blow. I bring up these mental pictures and study out every detail. I figure every move out—just how far a man moves in certain situations, just what directions, just how he hits and blocks when he is aggressive and when inclined to be on the defense.

"Then I figure out how to get him."

Just as he had finished the last sentence above, his theatrical manager tapped on the door and came in gently. Joe pulled out a fine gold watch, and eyed it a second and then stated that it was about time for hi mto return to the theatre. I then said that I believed he had at least a half hour as yet before his time to go on. He laughed as he told me about his being out one afternoon with Archie Greathouse in his automobile, about a mile or so from the theatre at Indianapolis where he was filling a week's engagement, and, looking at his time-piece, he learned that he had just about fifteen minutes to make it to the play house. Archie increased the speed and got about half way there in about seven minutes, when the machine broke down. After a ftw minutes' work it was discovered that the machine could not be fixed, so in order to not be late, Joe jumped out and ran all the way to the theatre. Since then Joe has ever been on the alert as to the distance, time and place, whenever the hour arrives for him to go on and do a turn in any theatre. So in a very cordial way he saluted and bid me good-bye.

John L. Footslug.



Whether through innocense or design, Mike Riley, of Tonopah, has contrived to place fully a score of prominent boxers on the anxious seat. When Riley reached out for the Britt-Gans match he announced that the event in question was to be the center piece of a mammoth puglistic bench show to be held in the world famous gold camp in the midde of March.

Fighters in every class, from the midgets to the eighty-one toners, were to be sent together in the blue-ribbon events and what between championships and curtain raisers or ring-warmers, the fistic situation was to be cleaned up so completely that there would be nothing in the way of a glove combat left to decide.

In pursuance of this scheme Riley kept the wires tingling and each boxer of note was asked how he would like to hook up with his particular rival, whoever it happened to be, for a well-filled wallet.

The thing reached such a stage that fighters took to turning down the purses that are forthcoming all the year around from points outside the mineral belt.

"Declined with thanks, I have an engagement at Tonopah," was the reply that greeted many an offer of work, and the average promoter began to feel that Riley and the likes of him was responsible for a race of pampered pugilists.

But there is a rift in the loot. The wires from Tonopah ceased clicking ten days ago and the ring men who believed they were in line for profitable engagements are up in the air. To many inquiries sent from San Francisco Riley replied that he "would be in town in a few days," but up to the time of writing he has not put in an appearance.

It begins to look as though the mammoth tourney idea has been abandoned and that the Britt-Gans championship will be the only one decided in the Tonopah arena in March. Some persons are pessimistic enough to think that the Britt-Gans affair is in none too good shape, and all things considered the rumor mongers can hardly be blamed for waxing suspicious.

When wholesale matchmaking by wire ceases suddenly, and, when by way of explanation the promotor telegraphs, "Am coming to town," then does not come, it is about ime for gossips to begin putting this and that together.

According to all accounts, Joe Gans never misses a chance of referring to his other contest with Britt as a fake. Britt is correspondingly steadfast in declaring that if the fight was a fake he knew nothing about it. It is not likely that either man will change his tune if he lives to be as old as Methusalah's goat, but it will be interesting to note how opinions of that other affair influence the betting.

Expert opinion, reflected in the sporting columns of the press, is to the effect that Gans will be a strong favorite in the coming battle. This means that the last fight, as viewed by the experts, was a fake. If it were not so, Britt would be the favorite, for in the few rounds that were boxed, Britt smothered Gans from start to finish and clouted him when and where he liked.

This logic of expert opinion may not affect very pleasant food for reflection to Jimmy Britt, but the situation has its compensations. If, as Britt stoutly maintains, the former bout was on its merits, there is no reason why Gans should be made favorite. But money is a great balm and Jimmy and his friends will be able to avail themselves of the odds offered on Gans and not experience any pricks of conscience at the thought that they are accepting a false price.

The San Francisco matchmakers are emulating Bre'r Rabbit and the majority of them will not speak above a whisper until the fate of the Hartman's antilboxing measure is decided. This may mean that there will be no bouts in this city until March, and, of course, if Hartman's spite measure goes through, there will be none thereafter.

Occasionally one of the promoters talks in a tentative way of starting the ball rolling, but is quick to repudiate any intention of the kind when reminded by brother fight fight handlers that the present is no time for flaflunting the reg rag.

The latest bit of gossip is that Morris Levy is going to dare the fates and bring Cyclone Thompson and Dick Hyland together in February. The rival lightweights are willing enough to finish the rubber—each having a victory to his credit—but no one will take any interest in the proceedings until the news of a permit being granted to Levy comes through the usual official channel.

As like as not, Levy's next interview, boiled down, will be, "I never said nothin' about it."

Joe Thomas has despaired of obtaining a match in San Francisco, and is going East in a few days.

Jack (Twin) Sullivan and Jim Flynn of Pueblo, are to have a return date at Las Angeles shortly. This is the only event McCarey has on the cards at present—the Jack O'Brien-Tommy Burns match always excepted.

McCarey is talking of signing Abe Attell and Tommy Sullivan.

These are busy days among the men who fight with their hands for a living. Matches and rumors of matches fill the air in all directions. Here are some of the notable matches which are made, are said to about to be made or may be made:

Jack O'Brien against Joe Gans.

Young Corbett against Tommp Murphy.

Young Corbett against Kid Herman.

Bob Fitzsimmons against Tommy Burns.

Tommy Ryan against Dave Barry.

Joe Gans against Jimmy Britt.

Out of it all should come some scrapping, and doubtless will. Just who and when it will be is a question.

Matches between fighters seem to be easily made and are easily broken.

GANS HAS FINE RECORD.

Gans has a remarkable ring record. He has taken part in 147 battles, of which nine were draws and five defeats. In forty-eight of his victories knockouts were scored. Many of his bouts were no-decision affairs. The Baltimore man has literally fought his way to the top. He has been before the public for nearly twelve years and has defeated such good men as "Spike" Sullivan, "Dal" Hawkins, "Spider" Kelly, Martin Flaherty, "Bobby" Dobbs, "Joe" Handler, Frank Erne, "Kid" McPartland, "Tom" Tracy, "Willie" Fitzgerald, George McFadden, "Jack" Blackburn, "Jimmy" Britt, "Mike" (Twin) Sullivan and Battling Nelson.

POOL MATCH FOR NEW YORK.

Thomas Hueston, who recently acquired the world's championship pool honors by defeating Jerome Keogh, in Buffalo, announced that his match with Edward Dawson for the championship would be played in New York instead of St. Louis. The dates will be February 7, 8 and 9. If Hueston is returned the victor his next opponent will be Keough. The Buffalo expert claimed that he was ill when he met Hueston and not in the best of shape, and he is desirous to be given a chance to regain his lost laurels.

BIG PURSE IS OFFERED.

Harry Pollock, manager of Young Corbett, who went West with the little fighter a few days ago, has reached Reno, Nev., and wires that he has been offered a large purse for a fight between Corbett and Kid Herman on March 20. Pollock has arranged to have the match made within two days.

Pollock leaves Reno for Goldfield to-morrow.

Billiards was brought into fashion by Louis XIV of France in the seventeenth century, because his doctor ordered him to take exercise after his meals.

Some important changes in the rules governing football were decided upon to-day at a meeting of the new joint rules committee. These changes will come before the joint rules committee for final disposition probably in March. Among the changes is the lengthening of the halves from thirty to thirty-five minutes each.

The new rules in reference to the pass provide, instead of a penalty, of loss of ball on an unsuccessful pass, a fifteen-yard penalty on the first and second downs. When a foul is committed it counts as a down. The proposed substitution for the present forward pass rule is as follows:

"If a forward pass, before reaching the ground, or a kicked ball, either before or after reaching the ground, goes out of bounds the ball shall belong to the opponents at the point where it crosses the side line."

Another important change is the creation of a new official, the field umpire.

The new game, it was stated to-day, often made it difficult for the referee and umpire to settle contested plays, so the new official was created to be on the field in the defending territory and close to theh scene of the play.

Rule 19 of last year was changed so that on a kickout after a touchdown or a safety opponents may not come within ten yards of the side having a free kick.

In the present one-side rule a provision was inserted that a line player is permitted to carry the ball, provided he does not leave his position in the line until the ball is put into play. It was also decided that a player may at all times pass the ball to another of his own side who is behind him.

A new section to Rule 5 states that the player shall be considered as having opportunity to make a fair catch if he is in such position that it would be possible for him to reach the ball before it touches the ground. To the same rule was added:

"In case a signal for a fair catch is made by any player who has an opportunity for a fair catch, and another player of his side who has not signaled for a fair catch catches the ball, no run shall be made, but the ball shall be given to the catcher's side for a down at the point where the catch was made."

The A. B. C. baseball team of this city has reorganized for 1907 and will retain the lineup as last year with the exception of one new man, Chinault, who has been signed to play right field. The team played 139 games during 1906, and won all but six of them, losing five and tying one. Five of these victories were by the shutout route.

The team of now arranging dates for the coming season and any semi-professional team in the city or State can receive dates if they will correspond with the manager of the colored team. The management of the local colored champions is making a novel proposition in the fact that if any semi-professional team in the State of Indiana wins two games out of three from the A. B. C.'s the owners will make the team that does the stunt a present of $100. The lineup is as follows: E. Herron, center field; F. Young, right field and pitcher; J. Shawler, left field; G. Board, first base; J. Merida, second base; F. Hutchinson, shortstop; L. Chinault, third base; W. Primm, catcher; J. Chenault, catcher; C. Moore, pitcher.

J. L. Footslug.

Acting-Chairman Harry S. New is loyal to Indiana, whatever his relations to the national administration may be, and he will line up solidly for the state's favorite son. In an interview, given out in Washington, Capt. New said: "If Vice President Fairbanks allows his name to be presented to the next Republican National Convention as a candidate for the presidency, and I take it for granted that he will, he will receive the hearty and unanimous support of the Indiana delegation."

Harry New is all right. Now let the band play!

OUR ATHLETES SUCCESSFUL.

At Madison Square Garden, New York City, Columbia College held its annual mid-winter athletic meeting Friday night of last week. Among the events of the evening were several races between students of the public schools of that city. In each of these races Afro-American sprinters took prominent parts and each in his race easily defeated his white competitors.

The enthusiasm of the spectators was just as great when the boys of our race won as when white representatives captured events.

In the inter-collegiate mile relay championship John B. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, an Afro-American, ana inter-collegiate champion for the quarter mile, ran for his college, which won the race easily against Dartmouth. In a house full of several thousand people last Friday cheering for their different favorites, there were, by actual count, seven Afro-American men and two women. Our athletes deserve better than this.

Dollar Package

FREE

Man Medicine Free

You can now obtain a large dollar-size free package of Man M dicine—free on request.

Man Medicine cures weakness

Man M dicine has cured thousands upon thousan s of w ak men. Man Me icine will cure you, restore you to full st ength.

Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, brain fag, backache, prostatitis, kidney trouble and nervousness

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full-size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with fulldirections how to use it. The full-size dollar package free, no payments of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do—make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 319 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

BURNS AND SCHRECK MATCHED.

Tommy Burns and Mike Schreck are matched to fight for the heavyweight championship of the world. The French-Canadian pugilist, who has been basking in the light of an alleged champion for the past year, has been called in one of his bluffs, and Mike Schreck, the man whom he has been sidestepping for the past two years, has at last a fair chance of forcing the Los Angeles bunk artist into the ring.

Burns returned the articles yesterday with his signature. Tommy, however, believing that his flimsy championship claims entitled him to name conditions that would shackle Schreck did not send back the articles until he had made enough changes to discourage any other fighter than the sturdy Cincinnati German.

Burns inserted in the articles that the purse for the battle must be $20,000, of which he is to receive 75 per cent and Schreck the remainder no matter what the outcome may be. He insists that each fighter post a forfeit of $2,000 rather than $1,000 as was originally named and the club offering a suitable purse deposit the $20,000 in a bank and also a forfeit of $5,000 to insure good faith on its part.

..TOMMY NOW AN AMERICAN...

In order to impress upon the fight public that he is an American fighter now, Tommy changed the articles so that they read Tommy Burns of Los Angeles in place of Tommy Burns of Canada.

Tommy insists that George Siler referee. No other official will do. It is a case of Siler or no fight. With peculiar liberality the pseudo champion has consented to allow bids for the fight, open until March 7.

Both Shreck and his manager, Billy Hogan, believe that Burns made the insertions in the articles for the purpose of forcing Shreck to give up his intention of forcing him into the ring. No more unfair articles were ever submitted to a challenger than those which Burns sent back to Shrcek.

"The articles are unfair," said Mike yesterday, "but I am not going to quibble. I am in the game to fight and not to talk. It seems to me that Burns is going a little too far in demanding a $20,000 purse. It has not been a long time since he was glad to battle for $100. I shall be just as glad as he to battle for a pot the size which he names.

"I think that Burns is trying to sidestep me and that the conditions he names are the best proof of that. I have called his bluff, however. I will meet him under his own ocrditions. I made him jump out of a window once to keep from fighting me. If I ever get him into a ring he is likely to do the rope skipping act.

TONOPAH OFFERS $10,000 PURSE.

The battle will be twenty rounds or more for the heavyweight championship. Burns insists that the fight be held not earlier than May.

Manager Riley of the Casino Athletic Club of Tonopah has wired an offer of $10,000 for the fight, but says that he will not think of offering $20,000. Burns declares that he will not go into the ring for anything less than the latter amount and it is likely that Tommy's wish to keep away from Shreck will be made possible by the promoters, refusing to come up to his demands.

Jimmy Britt has made up his mind to stay at Byron Springs until well along in February. He was joined there last Friday by his old chum, Tiv Kreling, and the structure which covers the swimming pond has been converted into an up-to-date gymnasium.

Britt was always partial to road work and put in many a good day on the macadamized highway before the advent of Kreling, and, according to Jimmy Coffroth, is showing the effect of the outdoor exercise.

"I should say Britt has taken off eight or nine pounds since he went to Byron," said Coffroth. "He is in good shape and within easy reach of the weight he has to make for Gans. The fellows who reckoned that Britt would have trouble making 133 do not know how to size him up. Britt is not big bodied and he merely shows the effect of easy living in his face and neck..

"It doesn't take long to put him in proper fix after a spell of idleness. In this particular case it should be remembered that Britt was in training for several weeks at San Rafael before he went to the springs. By the time he lands in the ring with Gans he will have undergone fully three months of preparation. He will not only be at weight, but he will be at his very best notch physically."

Britt is planning ahead for his work at Tonopah. He expects to reach the gold camp about the middle of February and he intends to go in very extensively for boxing while fitting himself for the contest. He will have for partners a man about his own weight and another much heavier.

In selecting the light man he will endeavor to secure one who is endowed with cleverness. It is believed that Tim Callahan may have the job if he cares to accept. In the heavier man Jimmy will look for grit, strength and average talent as a boxer. Britt wants, while training, to run the gauntlet of everything that is likely to happen to him in his affair with Gans. He wants to accustom himself to setting to with one partner who is fast and clever and with another who will crowd him and try to hammer him down. This is a good deal of a compliment to Gans, as it suggests that Joe is master of all kinds of milling.

GOTCH RETAINS TITLE.

Frank Gotch's championship title was not ruffled in his catch-as-catch-can wrestling match with Charles Hackenschmidt at Brooklyn Casino last Friday night, as he won the match in straight falls, the first with a grape arm hold and half-Nelson in thirty-six minutes and the second with a toe and arm hold in eighteen minutes.

Although he won, as was anticipated, Hack gave him a stiff argument, especially in the first bout. Outweighed by at least twenty pounds, the foreigner made it so interesting for the champion that the crowd was with him to a man and cheered him whenever he broke Gotch's favorite toe hold.

They entered into the second bout apparently fresh, but before they had been at it five minutes Gotch downed his man, secured a painful toe hold and again came within an inch or two of gaining a fall. It took all of Hack's strength and agility to get out of difficulties, and when he did the spectators cheered wildly.

Gotch's next play was for a hammerlock, which by the hardest work imaginable he secured. It was a painful hold for Hack, judging by the agonizing look on his face, but he fought himself clear. A few minutes later Frank made a play for Hack's toe, secured it and pinned him for the match.

WELL KNOWN TRAINER DEAD.

Charles Marvin, one of the most famous drivers and trainers in America, died in a hospital here to-day at the age of 68. He was the owner of many national performers during his day. He was employed by nearly every United States Senator and Congressman who owned horses in America.

He had won probably more victories on the turf than any other American trainer.

The Ayres Bulletin

Suit Floor Special
Street Suits

Women's suits of novelty and plain cloths, including up to the $29.50 quality, now offered without reserve at *$11.75*
Those formerly marked as high as $49.50 to go at *$18.75*

Velvet Suits

Choice of any velvet suit in the house, all good styles, up to $85.00 values *$29.50*

Girls Coats

Uu to $30.00 qualities *$9.75*
Those that sold as high as $17.50 .... *$5.75*
Others at .. *$2.50, $3.50, $4.50*
—Third Floor.

Suits for Tots

Russian blouse suits and kilt dresses of blue, pink and striped chambray and white linen, which have been selling as high as $2.98, now. *98c*
Another lot in white and colors, were priced as high as $4.00, choice now at *$1.50*
A group of handsomer suits in white and colors, up to $5.75 values, for quick selling, marked *$1.98*

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

See Our 2c Wall Paper — Dark Patterns at 3c

JOHN McGEE,
Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper,
438 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

COLORED People Treated WHITE
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Cut Price Drugs and School Supplies
PRESCRIPTION SPECIALIST
Sole Agent for the famous "Kink Straighener" Hair Pomade. Both Phones.
Cor. St. Clair St., and Senate Ave

DOUGLASS MEMORIAL.

REV. L. G. JORDAN, D. D.

Success is assured the Y. M. C. A. in its endeavor to hold a Douglass Memorial on Sunday Feb. 17, in Tomlinson Hall. Rev. L. G. Jordan of Louisville, secretary of the Baptist Mission Board will deliver the oration. The lower floor will be reserved for men who participate in the Grand Street Parade and men in lodges. The first balcony will be for Ladies Societies and organziations. The Gallery for the general public. All societies, lodges, etc., that intend to participate should send their names in at once to the General Secretary. Every lodge, society and organization is invited to join in the parade and help make this occasion what it should be. Come men and women where is your race pride? where is your race loyalty? It will be put to test on this day, See that you are there at 3 p. m. on Feb. 17, at Tomlinson Hall.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. J. W. Holliman is ill at her home The Parker House.

A. L. Bowman of Pittsburg, Pa., was in the city last week.

Rev. W. A. Waites of Jackson, Tenn., visited in the city last week.

Miss Carrie Ford and Lewis Jones were married Wednesday evening.

C. A. Briggs of St. Louis, Mo., is spending a month a Hot Springs, Ark., on business.

Miss Luttie M. Jones, of 112 Emmet street, is now the authorized city agent fort The Freeman.

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! how fragrant exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

Miss Ida Lucas, of Greencastle, attended the oratcrical contest Friday night o last week.

Thomas Steele, proprietor of the Elks' Buffet at Springfield, Ill., was in the city last week.

Ras Caldwell of Shelbyville, Ind., was in the city last week to attend the oratorical contest.

Henry Baptist, the well-known contractor has returned from Tampa, Fla., and other Southern cities.

In the state oratorical contest Samuel Taylor of this city, representing De Pauw University won third place.

Rev. A. H. Green, who has been in charge of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church will return to Washington, D. C.

Lucas Willis of the firm of Shelton & Willis, funeral directors and embalmers, has recovered from a recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson entertainen Madam Evalina Dunham and Augustus Hall of French Lick, at breakfast last Sunday morning.

J. C. Hayes, of Terre Haute, a student at Walden University, and O. H. Hammonds, principal, Twelfth District School, of Terre Haute, were in the city last week.

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50 cts, (stamps) Has cured others; will cure you. Address, R. P. Blodau, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Father C. F, Checizzle, B. Sc., M. A., priest and educational representative of Abyssinian Church, a historical and ethnological anthority, spent several days in the city last week and made several addresses. While in the city he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Knox.

A man with a hatchet and saw may do a reasonably good job, but should you wish first class work you employ a mechanic thoroughly equipped with the tools of his moral: Do you desire the best services of your physician, have your prescriptions filled at Gauld's Pharmacy, 601 Indiana avenue. You always get the best.

CANCER SPECIALIST

Dr. E. B. Brigham, specialist 18 W. Market street, Indianapolis has the "Best" Cancer treatment used today. Consult him for all malignant skin diseases.

The Palace Rooming House. Where rooms can be had by respectable ladies and gentlemen. Everything first-class. No beer or liquors of any kind allowed Roomers to enjoy home privilege. A clean place for clean people, When visiting the city, give her a call. Mrs, Moore, proprietor, 321½ Indiana Avenue.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN can make money selling our famous remedies, ***Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure,*** (POMADE) ***and Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier in 25c. izes.*** We want a local representative in every city and town in the United States and can show how you can make a steady income of from $2 to $5 per day. All goods guarenteed to please customers or money refunded, No capital required, no risk. Pleasant employment. Write us at once for full particulars. Address, TAYLOR REMEDY CO., Dept. 4, Louisville, Ky.

THE RICHARDSON & WARNER CAFE.

European and American, private dining room for parties. Breakfast from 6 to 9 lunch 12 to 1:30; dinner 6 to 8. Quick service. RICHARDSON & WARNER, Prop., 330 W. Michigan St. H. S Warner, Manager.

President Roosevelt is to be commended for his firm stand against a "Jim Crow" constitution for Oklahoma. Make them "come in clean" or stay out of the Union.

The order sending all Negro troops to the Philippines has been modified. The "short term" men remain here and will have good assignments. It pays to stir things up—judiciously.

Aaron Fields, a Lexington, Ky., Afro-American, holds the record for whisky drinking in the Kentucky whisky belt. He took twenty-two drinks within an hour, on a wager. He won out and still lives to tell the tale. Kentucky is a commonwealth of record breakers in every relation of life.

Attorney General Bonaparte is prosecuting the lynching and peonage cases with a vigor that is surprising some of us who rather doubted his willingness to punish the oppressors of Negroes, because he hails from a State that has an unsavory record on the question of Negro citizenship. Mr. Bonaparte proves to be better than his environment would lead the layman to expect.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Coal by ton or basket; two baskets 25 cents. Bennett Bros., 321 Indiana Ave., New Phone 2977.

Ladies and Gentleman—Try our famous Kink Straightner only at Conkey's Drug Store.

M. J. Barnum, successor to John F Trulock, cut rate druggest, graduated optician, 638 Indianave., 5559-K New Phones Old Phone 3620 Main.

Dr. Langston, dentist at 404 Indiana Ave., New Phone 1692, makes a specialty of plates, crowns, bridges, repairs and regulating children's teeth.

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50 Cents on the Dollar.

3,000 Pairs to go in this SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, Buy Now.

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GINGER ALE AND SODA
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Years ago, when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods Uterine and Ovarian troubles. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless otion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend Indiana.

THE PARKER HOUSE

The many patrons of the Parker House during the past year, are extended thanks or their liberal patronage, also for the kindly reference to the house from time to time. The same courteous treatment will be accorded in the future, The best of the seasons always on hand. Excellent service. Excellent table, good sleeping rooms, bath, etc. J. W. Holliman, Prop., 317-321 W. Michigan street. Phones: New 4972; Old 651.

WANTED—SOLDIERS.

The Afro-American Council has some very important information for the non-commissioned officers of the late companies B, C and D of the 25th Colored Infantry. Any friend of these men knowing of heir whereabouts should send their address to Rev. L. G. Jordan, Secretary of the Council, 726 W. Walnut street, Louisville, Kentucky.

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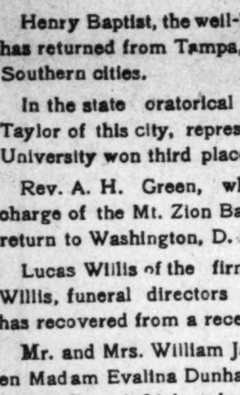

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